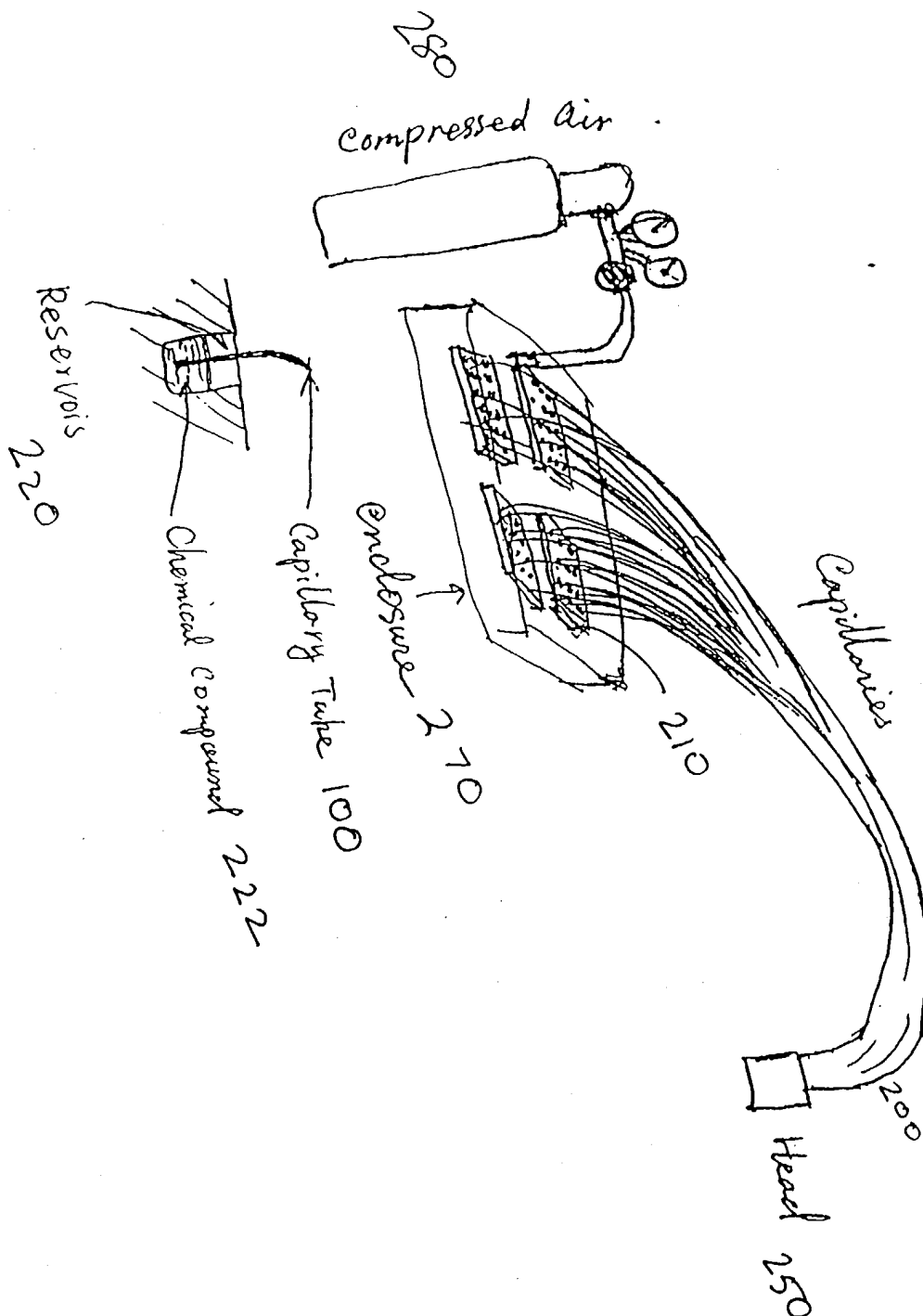


Figure 1

Fig. 2A



XHTS

-- Microarrays and Fiber Bundles

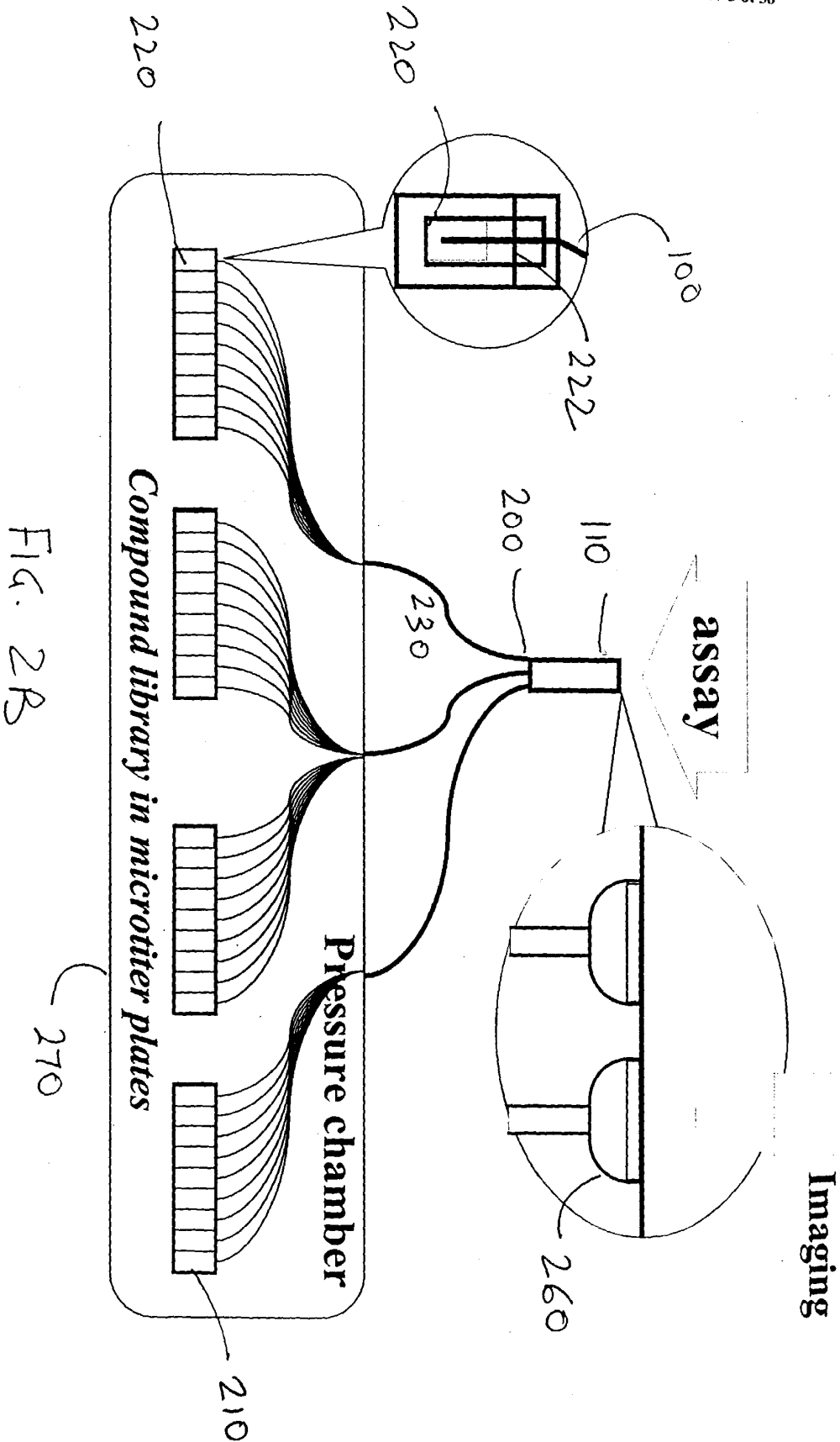


FIG. 2B

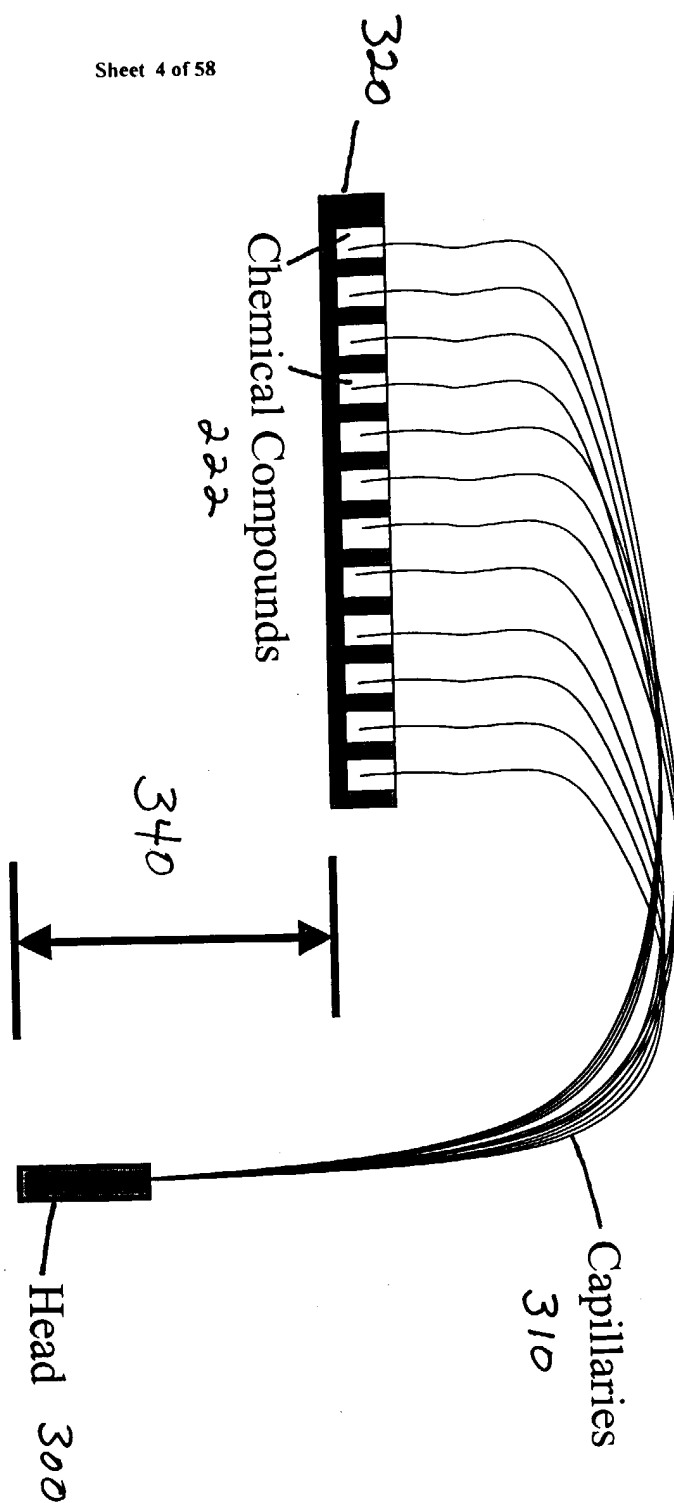


Figure 3

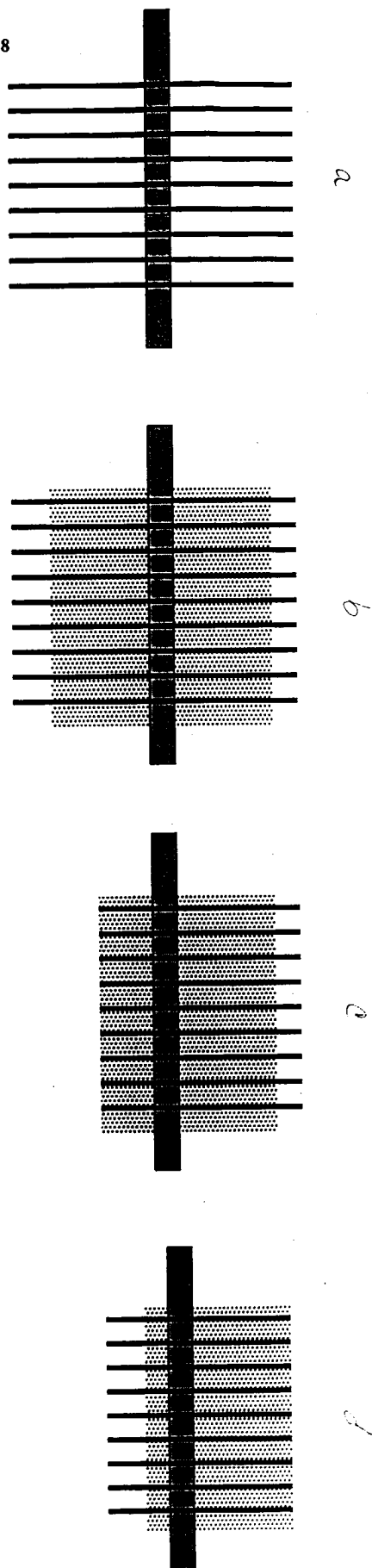
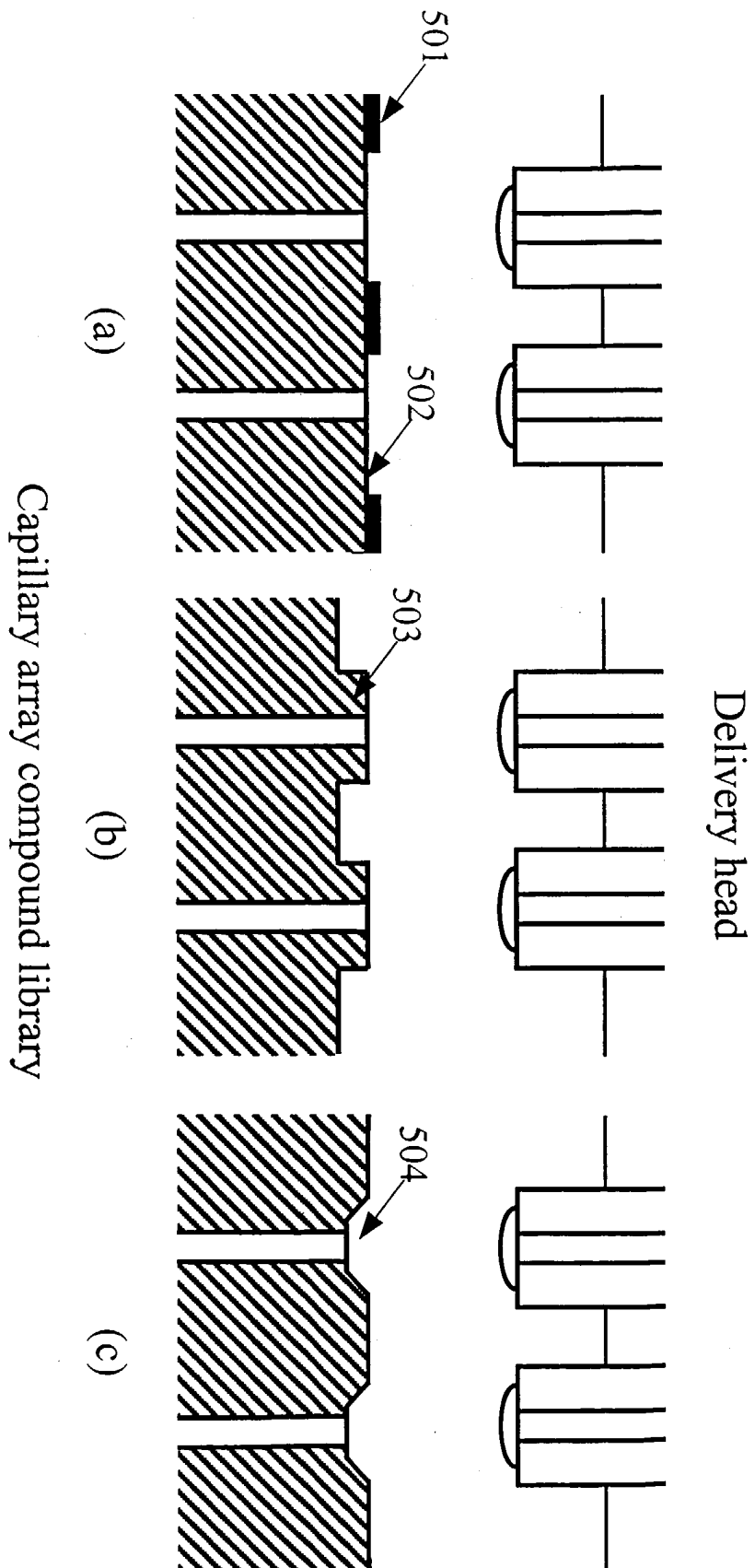


Fig. 4. Fabrication of delivery head using a guide plate



- 501 – Hydrophobic coating
- 502 – Hydrophilic coating
- 503 – Island
- 504 – Well

Fig. 5. Surface features on the surface of the capillary array compound library to prevent cross-contamination during compound loading

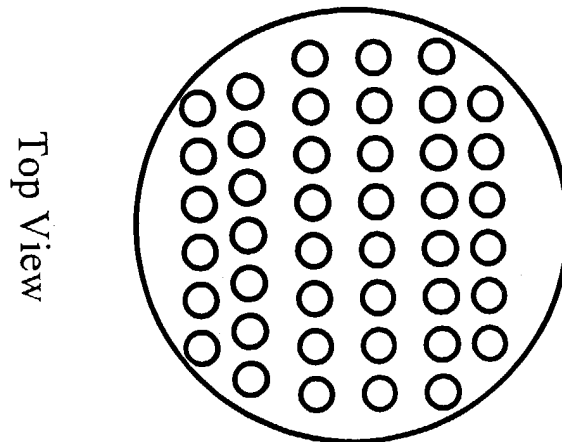
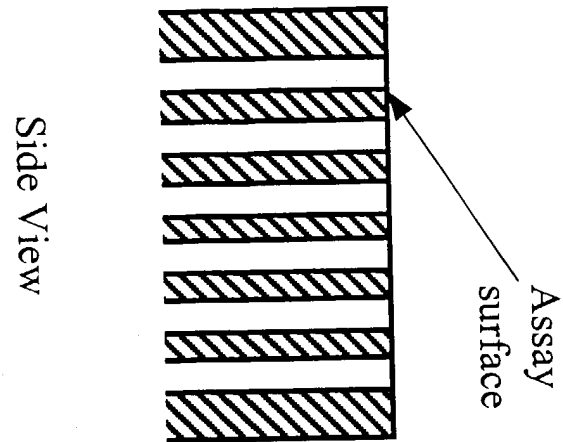


Fig. 6. Basic configuration of capillary array substrate for the portable compound library

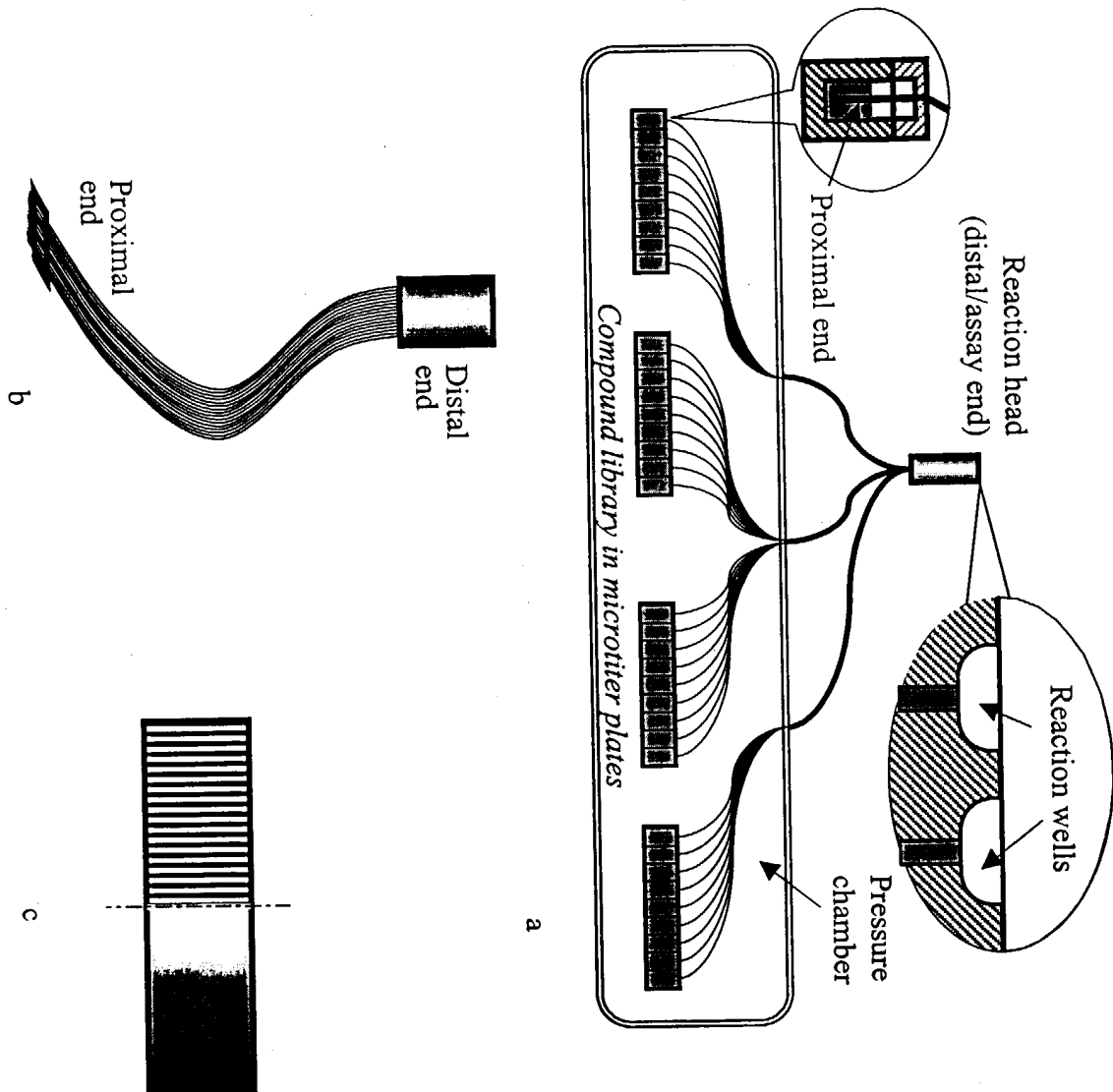
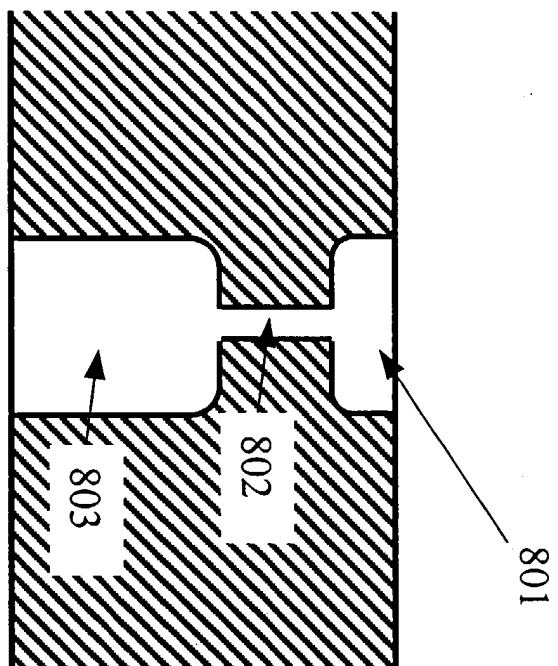


Fig. 7 The capillary array compound library in different formats



- 801 – Mixing/reaction well
- 802 – Flow regulator for reagent metering
- 803 – Compound reservoir

Fig. 8. Internal structure of a through hole in capillary array
compound library

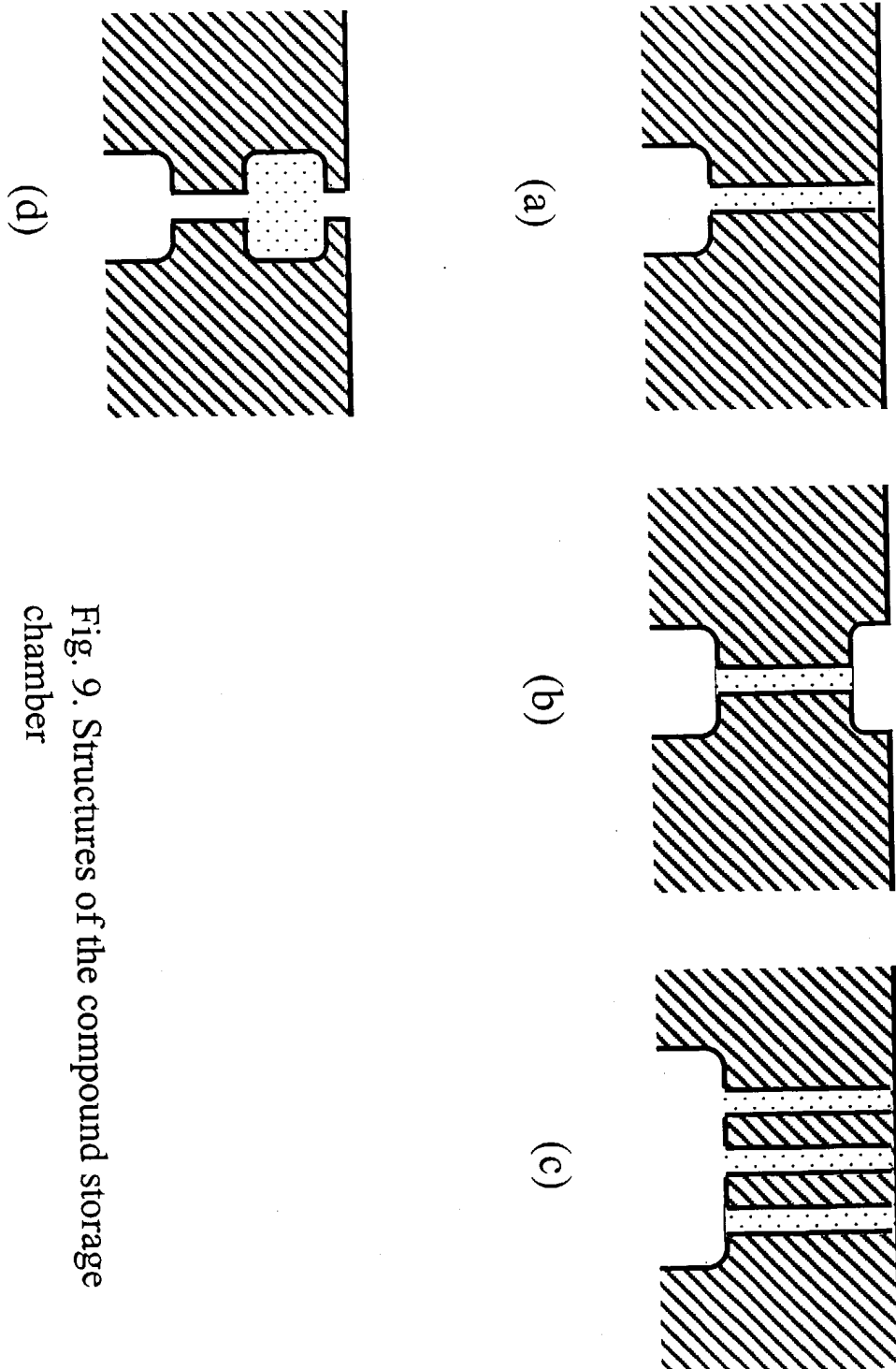


Fig. 9. Structures of the compound storage chamber

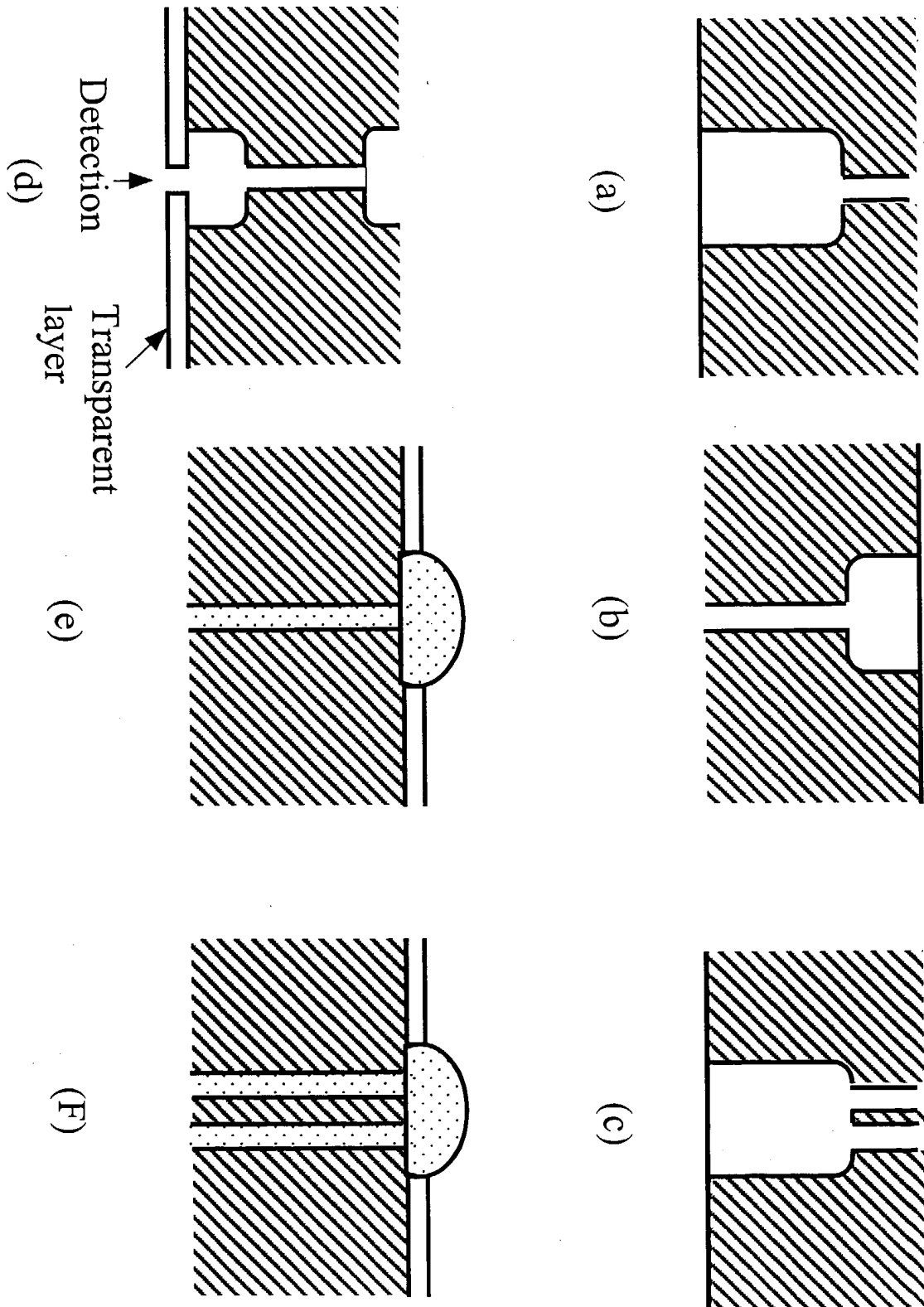
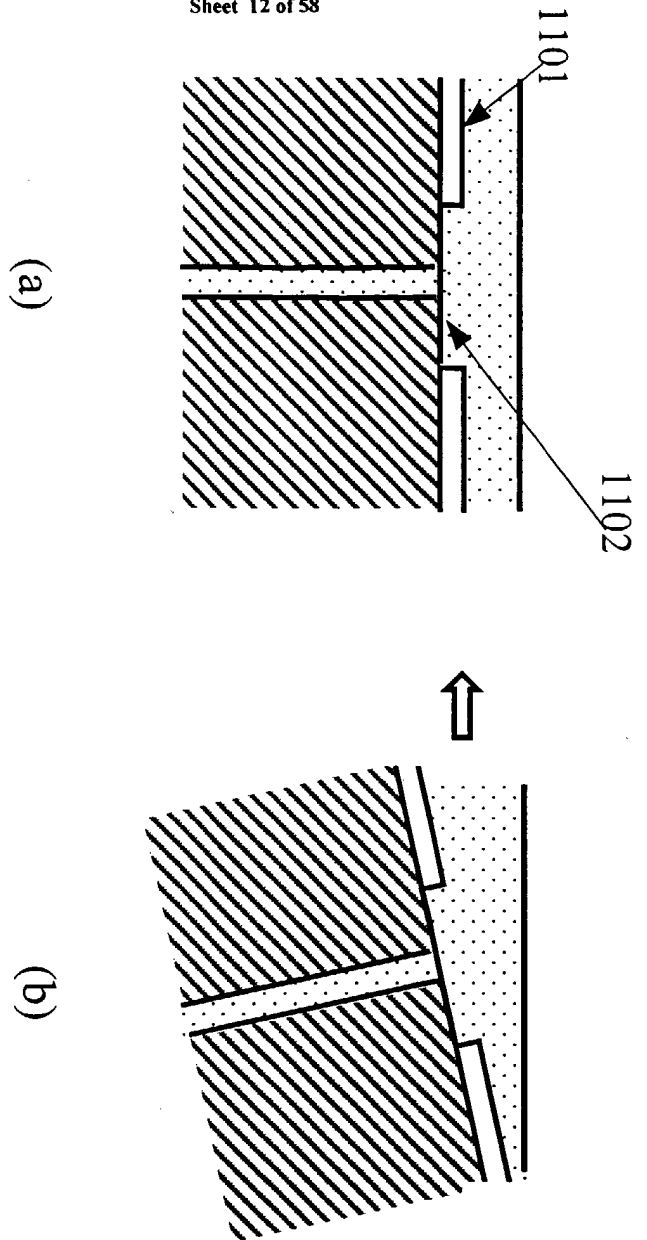
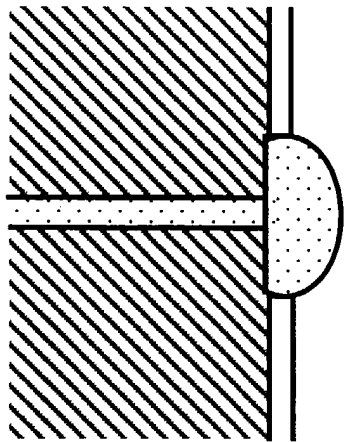


Fig. 10. Internal structures of mixing/reaction chamber



(a)



(b)

(c)

1101 – Hydrophobic coating
 1102 – Hydrophilic coating

Fig. 11. Volume metering by surface tension patch

Fig. 12. Fluid regulator with side air tunnel

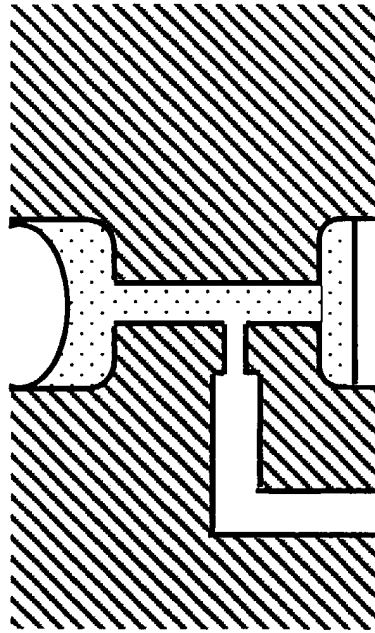


Fig. 13 Internal through hole structures to facilitate chamber volume
metering and mixing

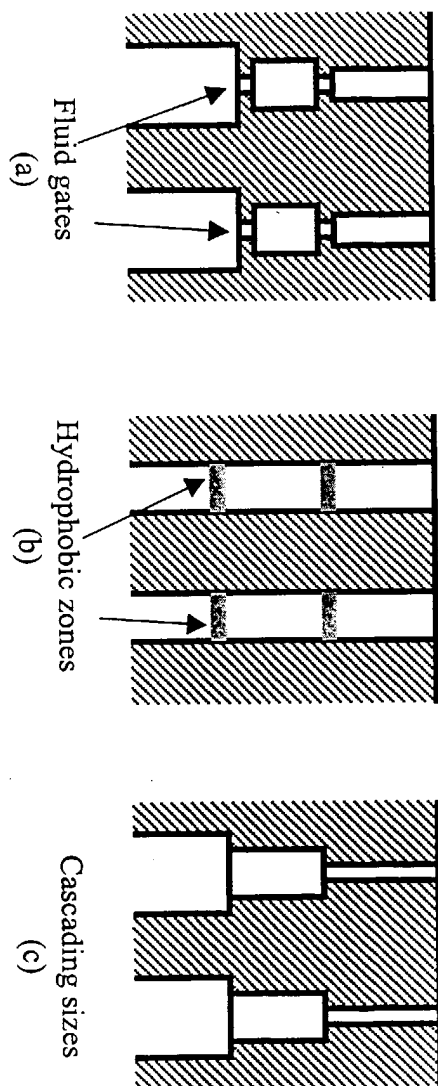


Fig. 14 Process of metering multiple reagents using
interconnected chambers

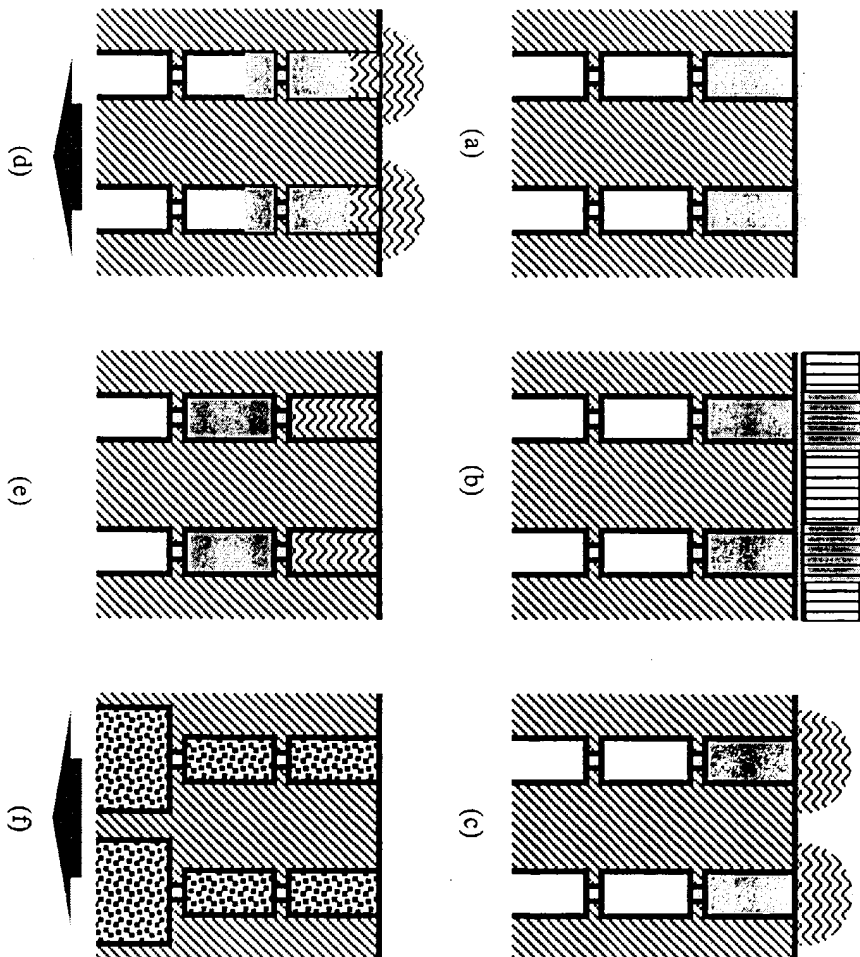
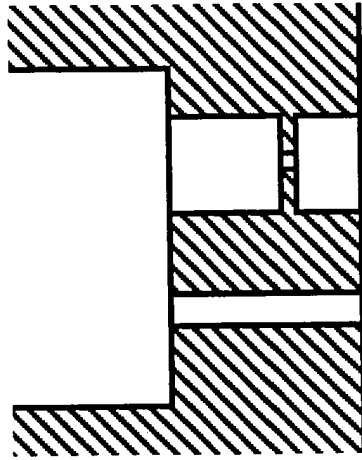


Fig. 15 Special through hole structure where multiple chambers links to a chamber in parallel



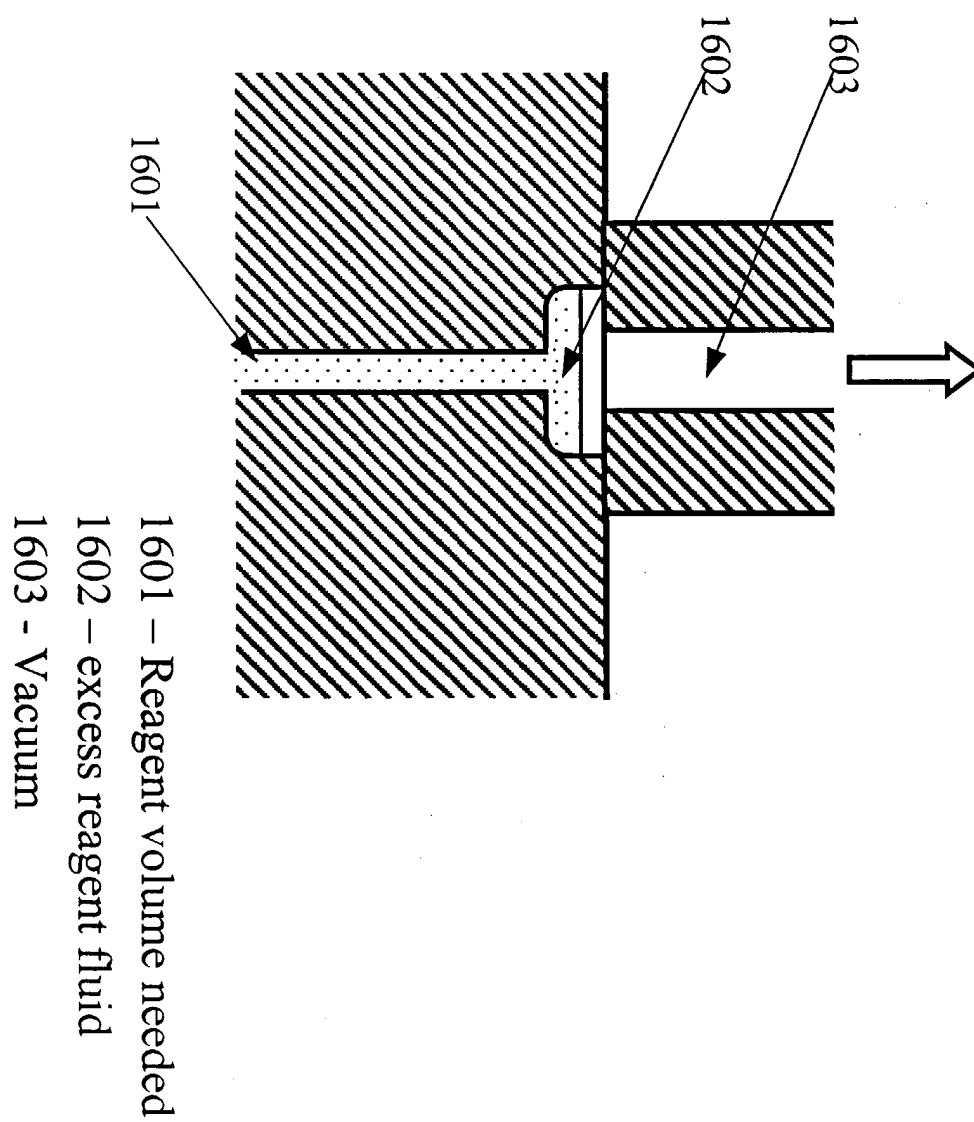


Fig. 16. Removal of excess fluid by vacuum

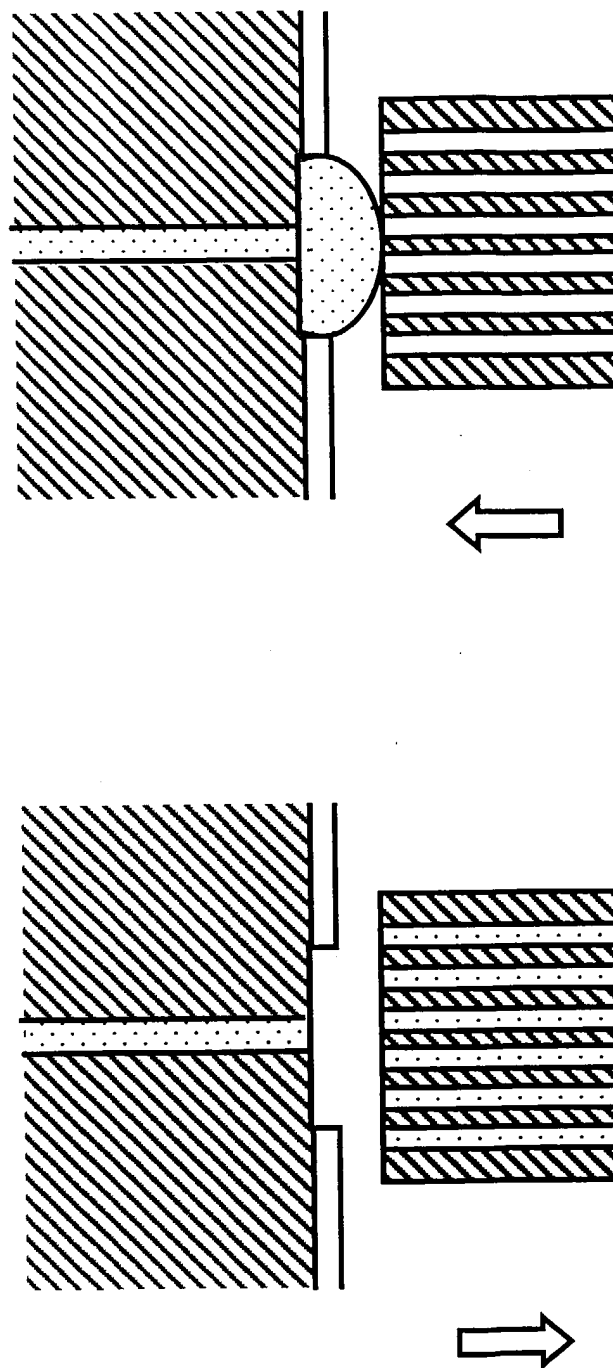
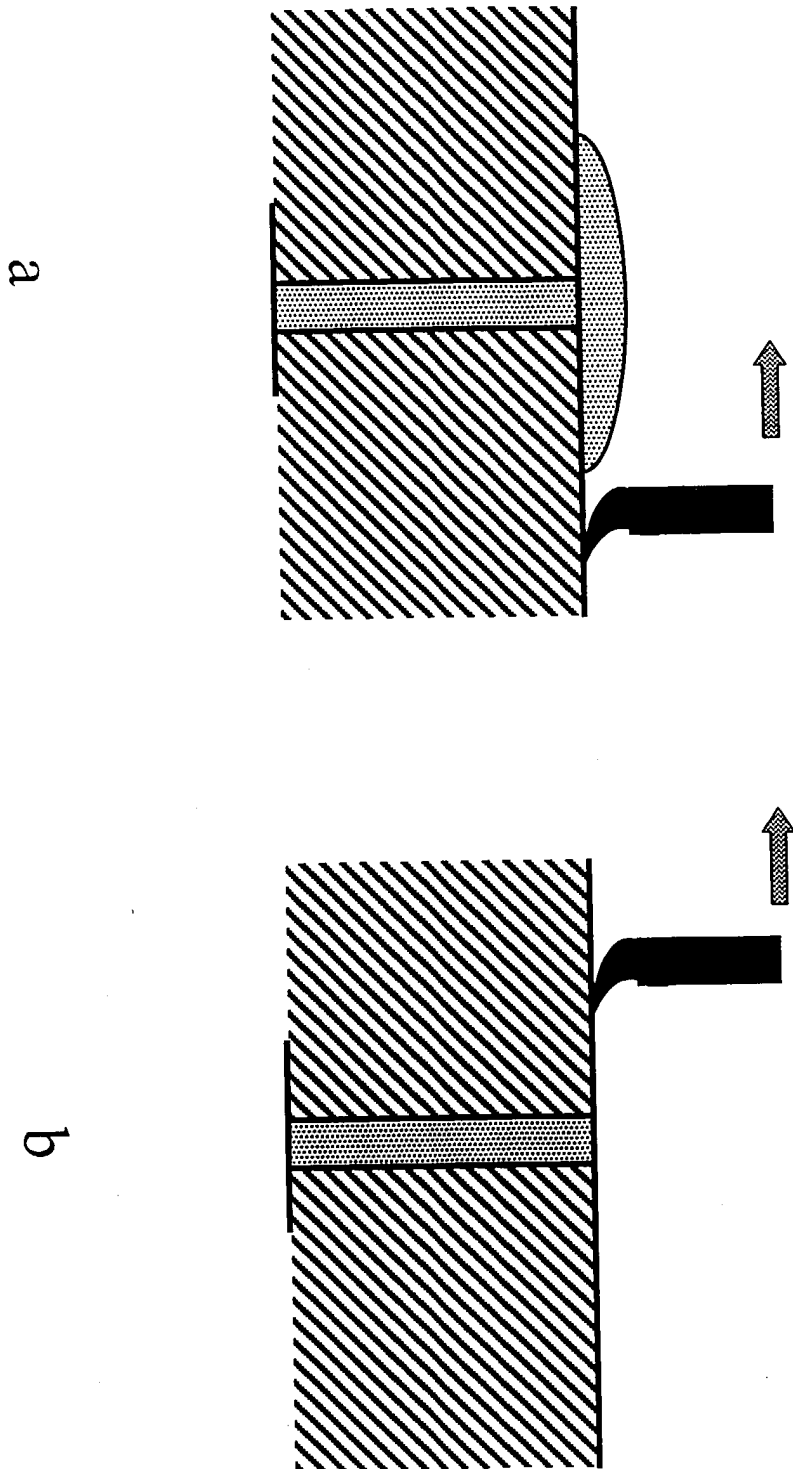


Fig. 17. Excess fluid removal using a second capillary array

Fig. 18. Excess Fluid Removal by Wiping



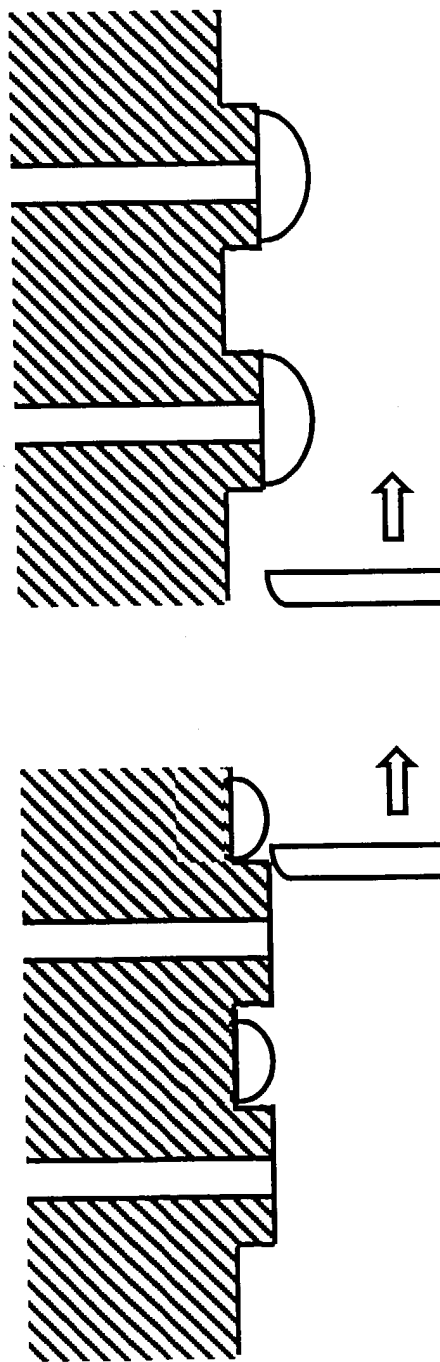


Fig. 19. A method for reducing cross-contamination between adjacent holes during excess fluid removal

Fig. 20 Use Reflection Wall of Reaction Chamber to Enhance Optical
Signal of the Assay

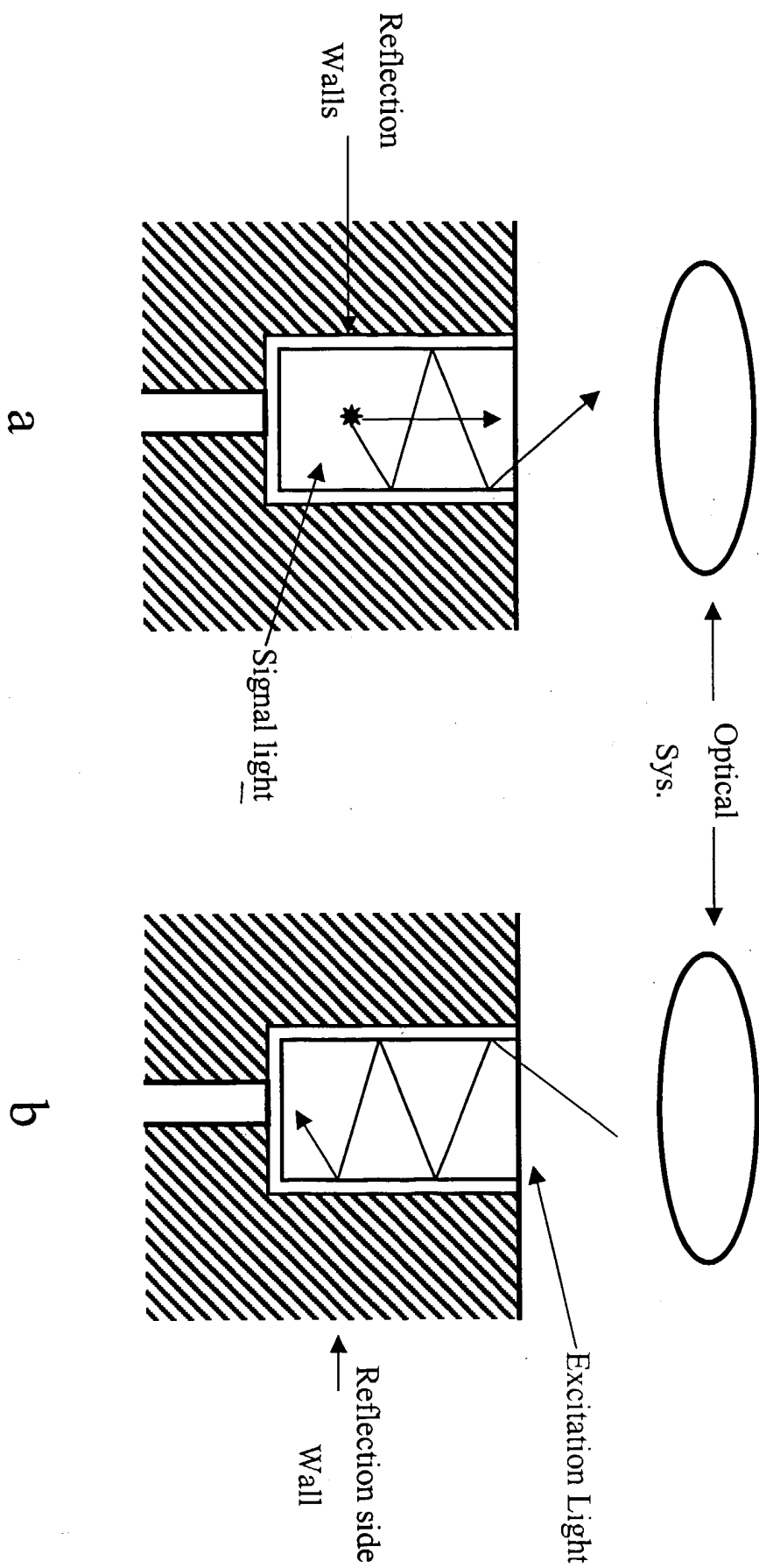
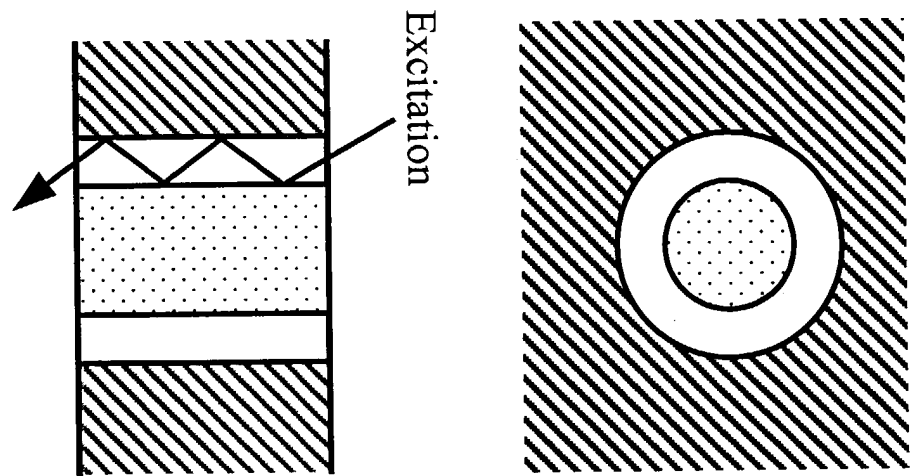
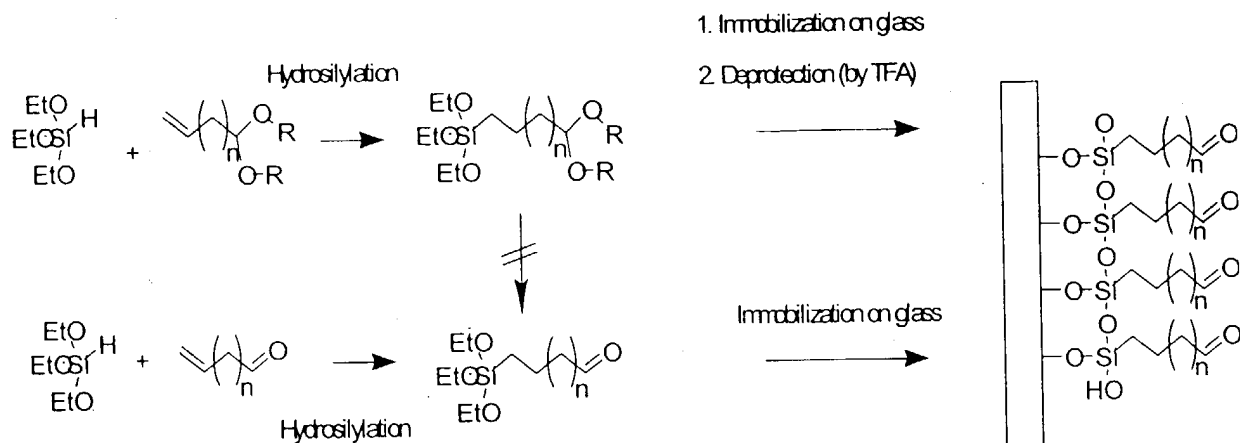


Fig21 Light guiding capillary





$n=0, 1, 8$
 $R=\text{CH}_3, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$

FIG 22A

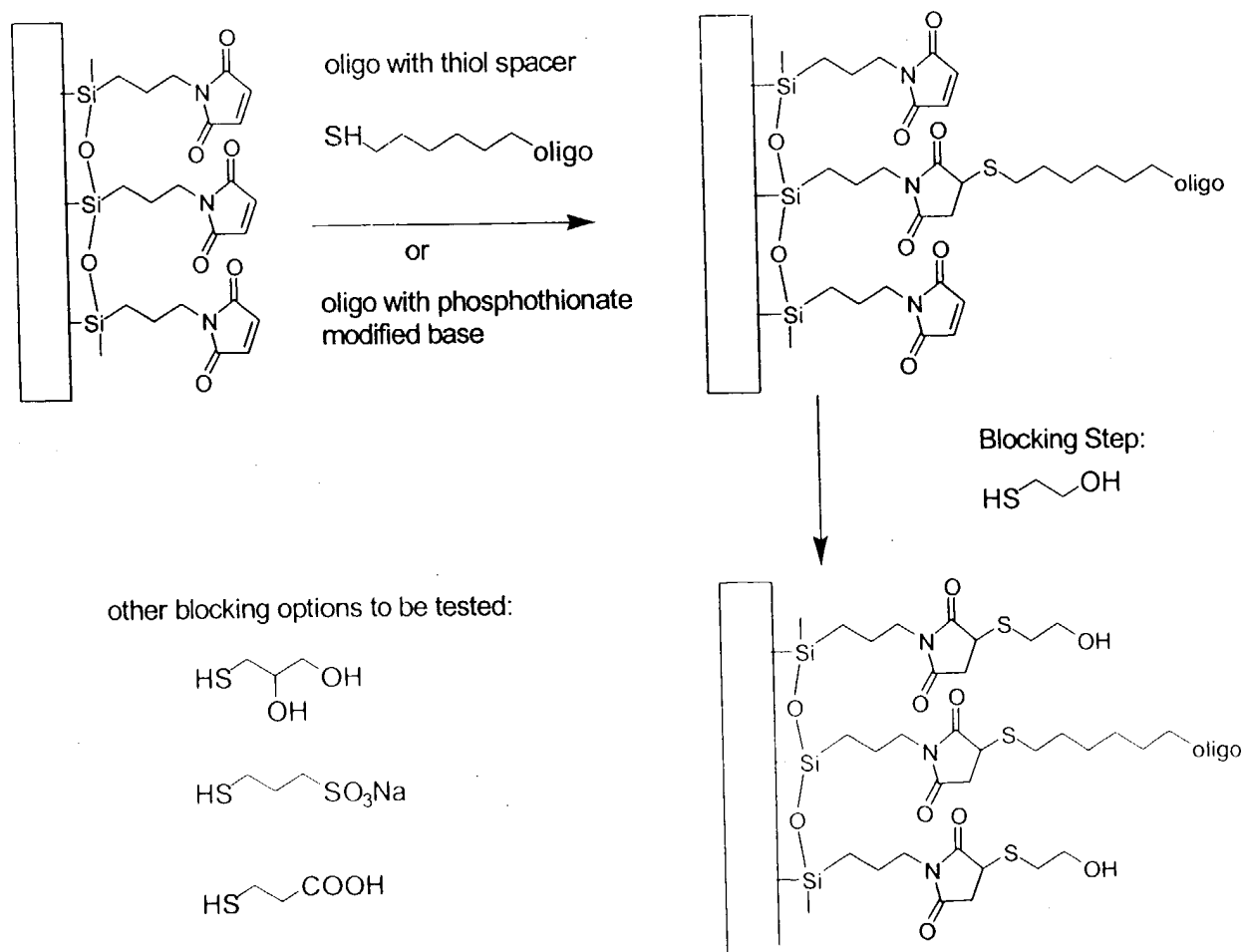


FIG 22B

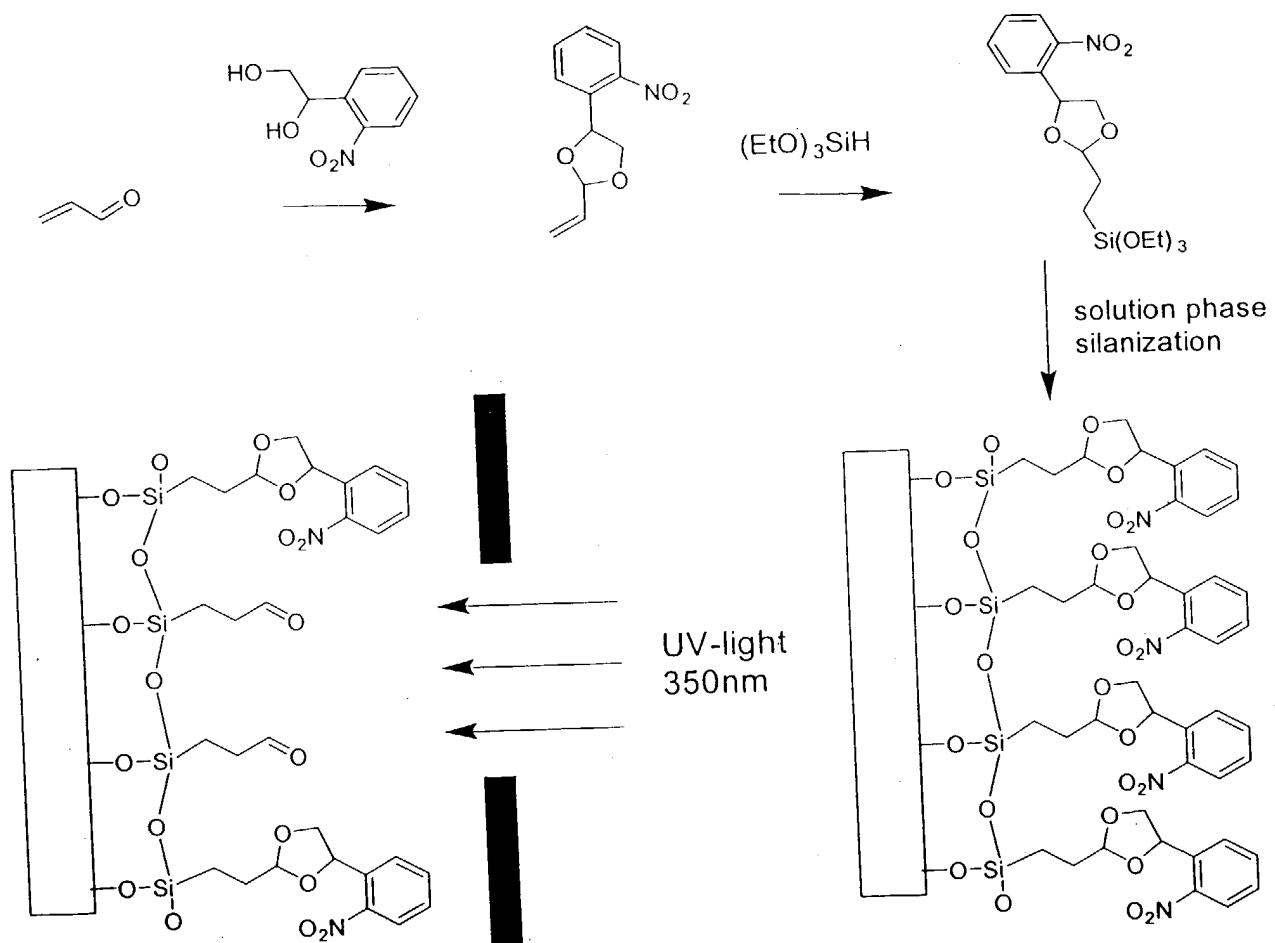
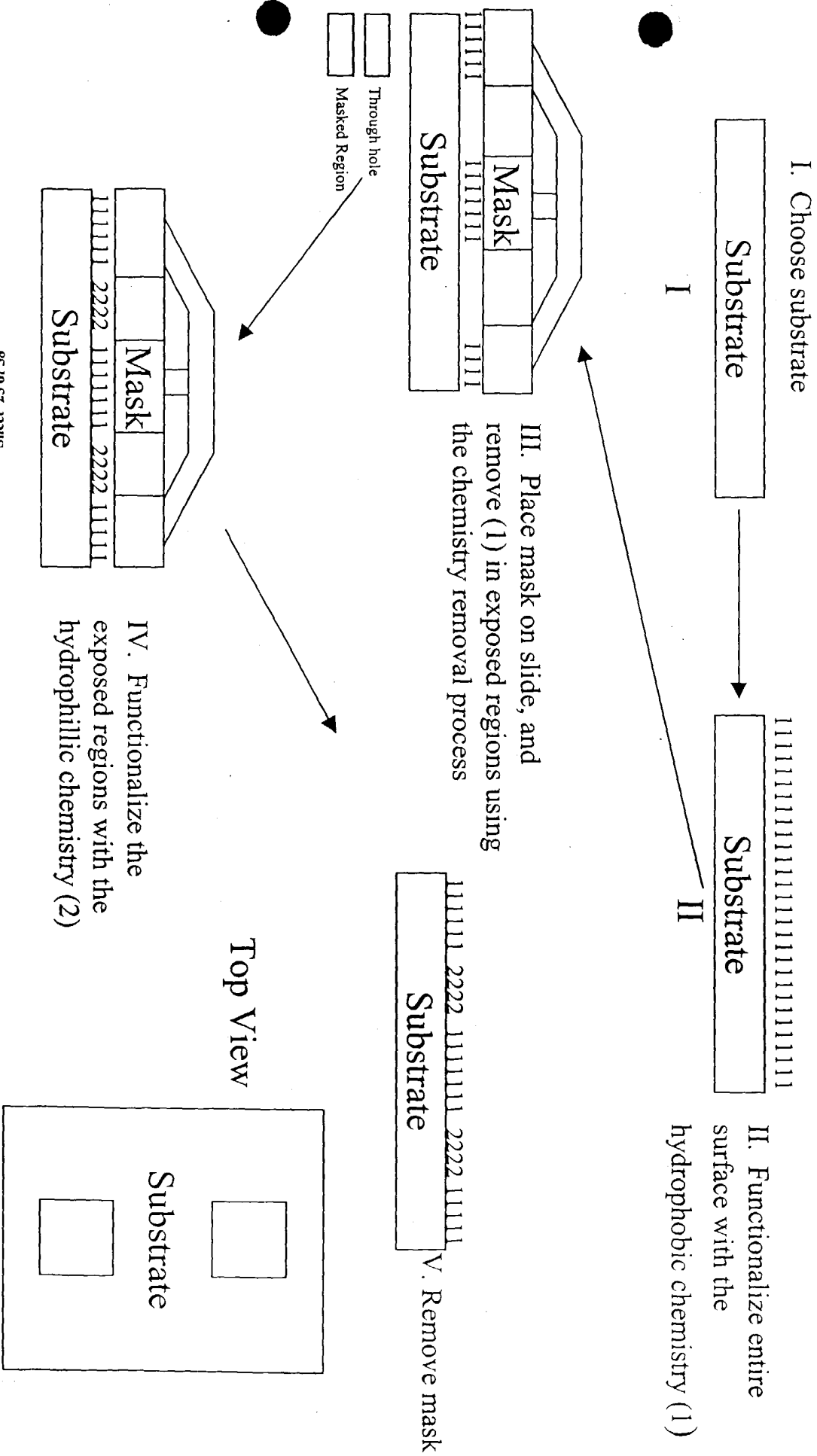


FIG. 22C

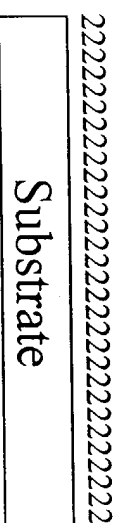
Figure 23 Process for fabrication using a negative mask



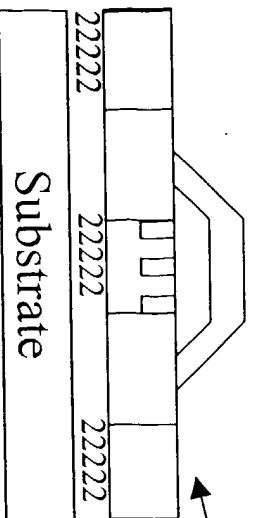
Sheet 25 of 58

Figure 24 Process for the fabrication using positive mask

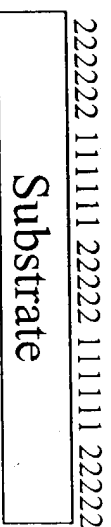
I. Choose substrate



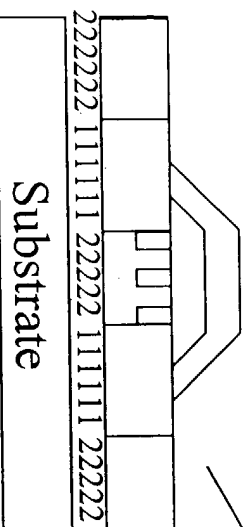
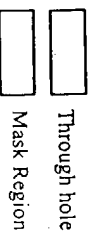
II. Functionalize with hydrophilic chemistry (2)



III. Place mask on slide, and remove (2) in exposed regions using the chemistry removal process



V. Remove mask



IV. Functionalize the exposed regions with the hydrophobic chemistry (1)

Top View

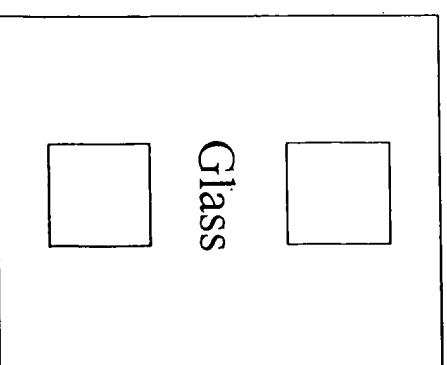
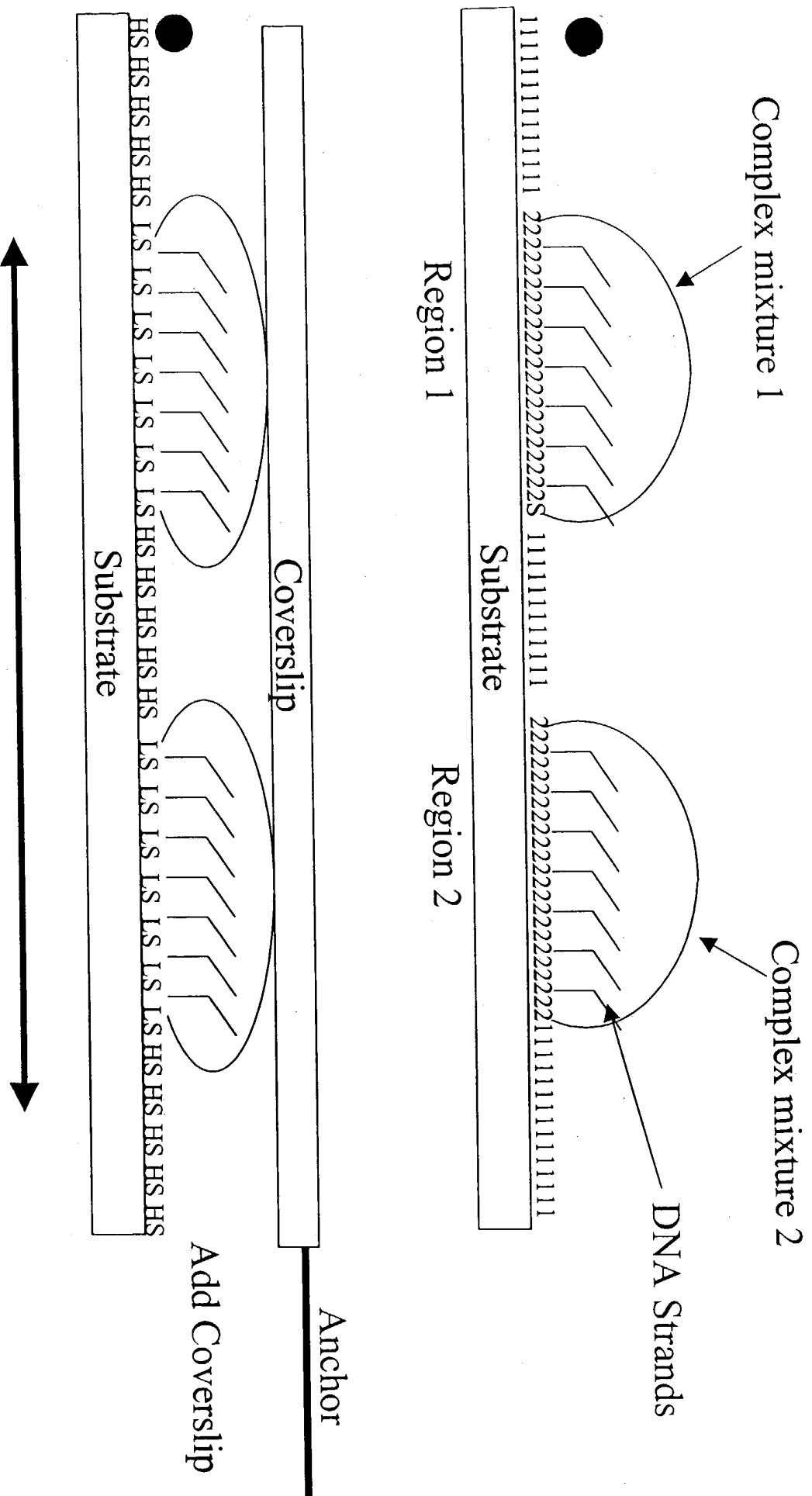


Figure 25 Chamber use



based patterning

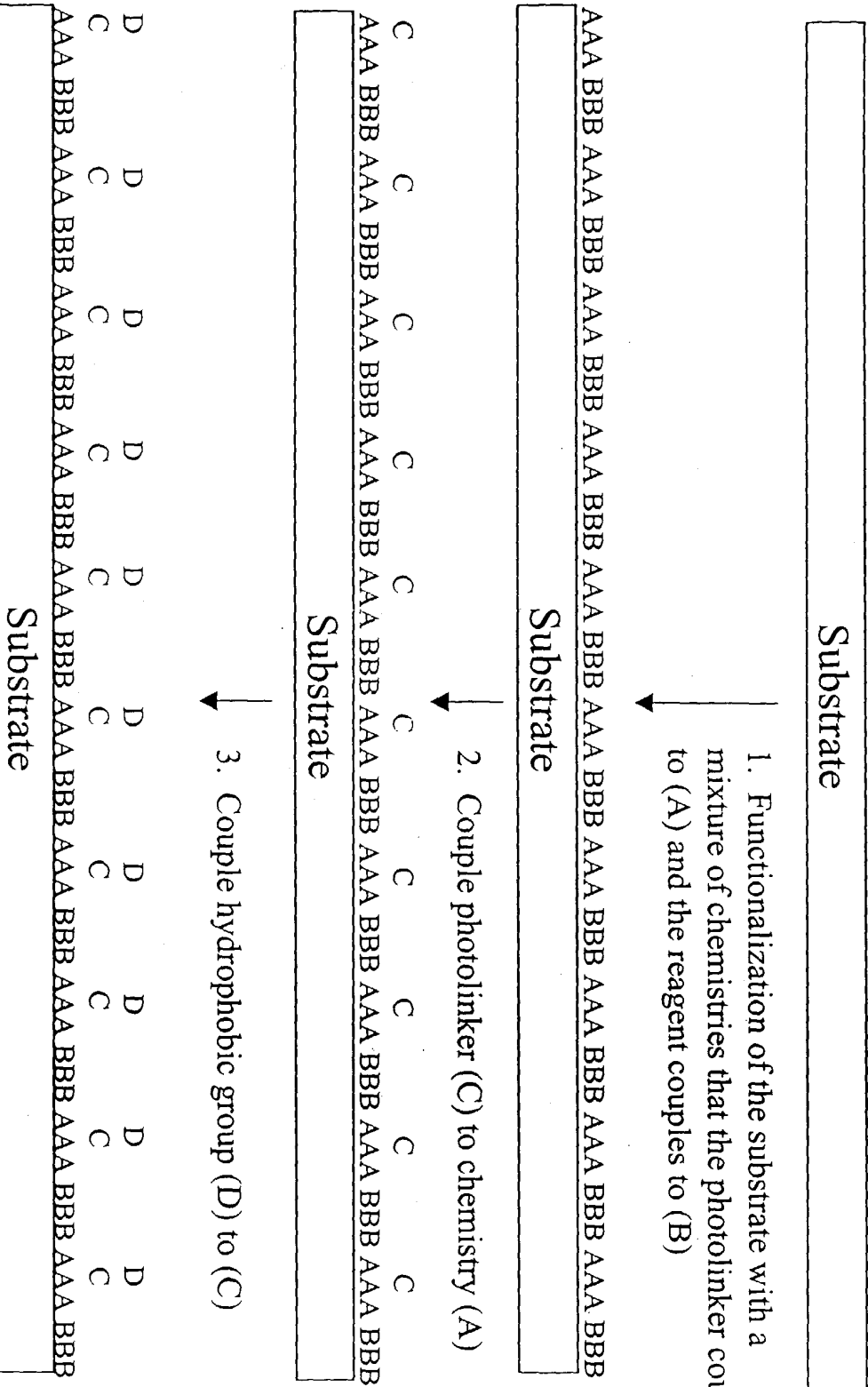
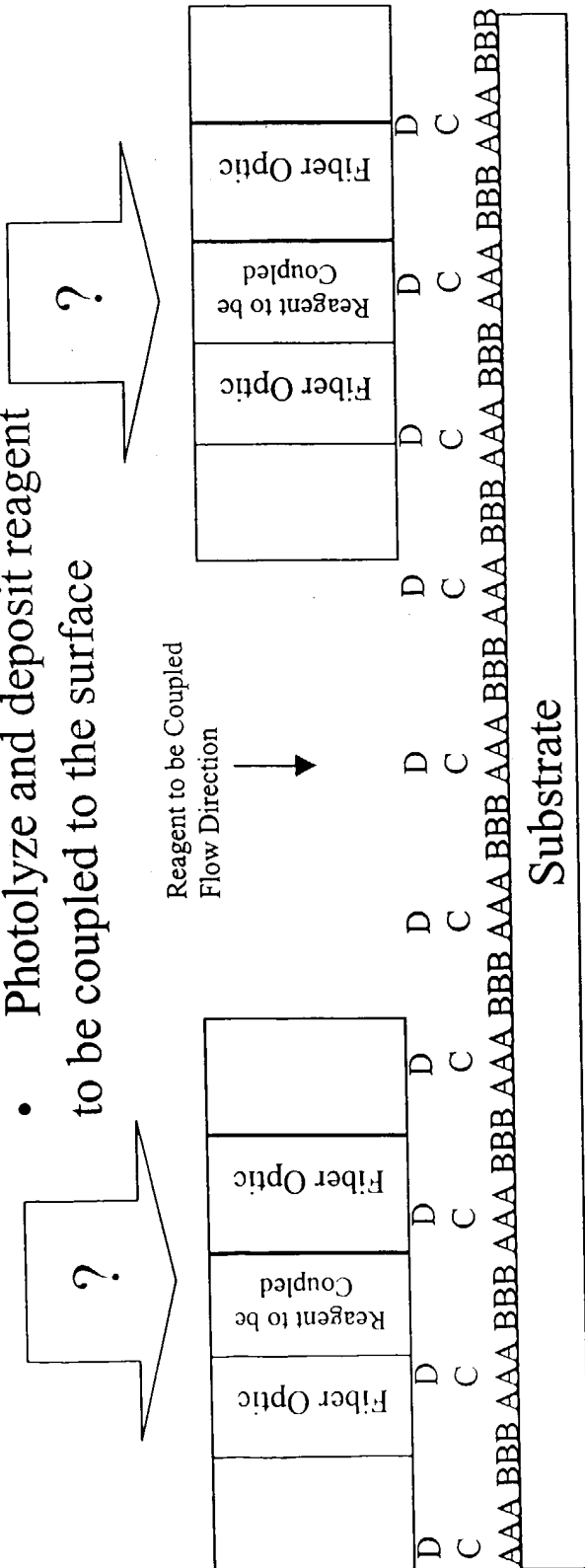


Figure 26B Surface Tension Patterning: On-capillary Fiber optic based patterning

- Photolyze and deposit reagent to be coupled to the surface



- Release D and couple reagent to surface

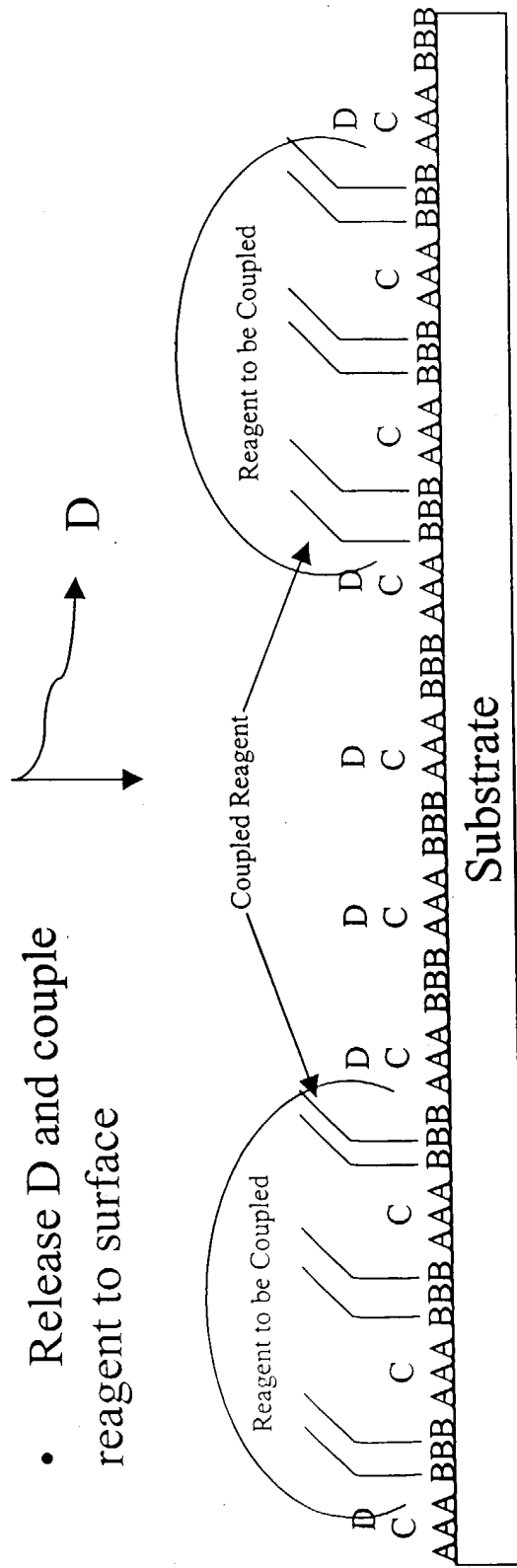


Figure 27A Volume Metering using Surface Tension Features

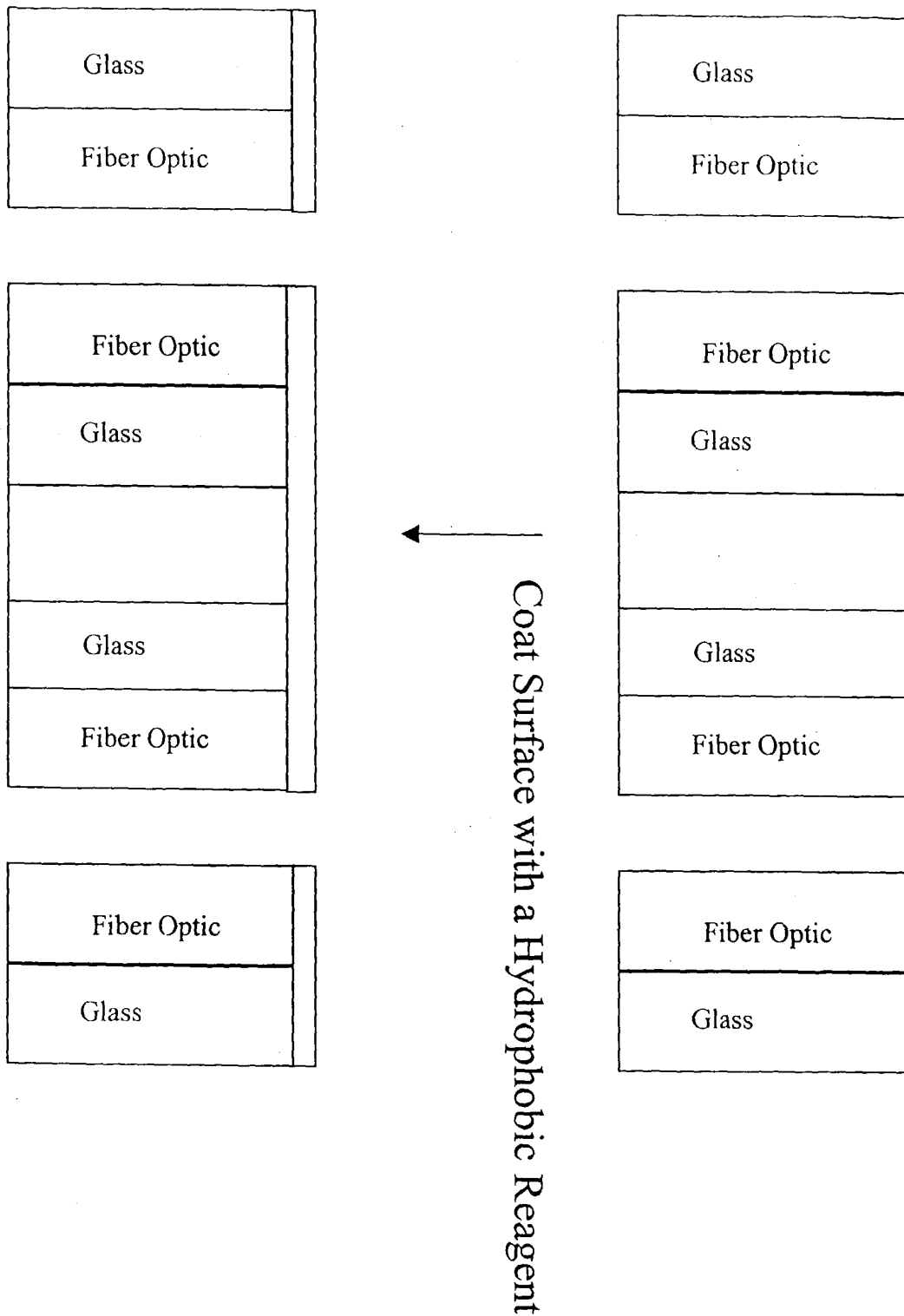


Figure 27B Volume Metering using Surface Tension Features

Place a Mask on to the Surface and Expose the Surface to the Chemistry Removal Process

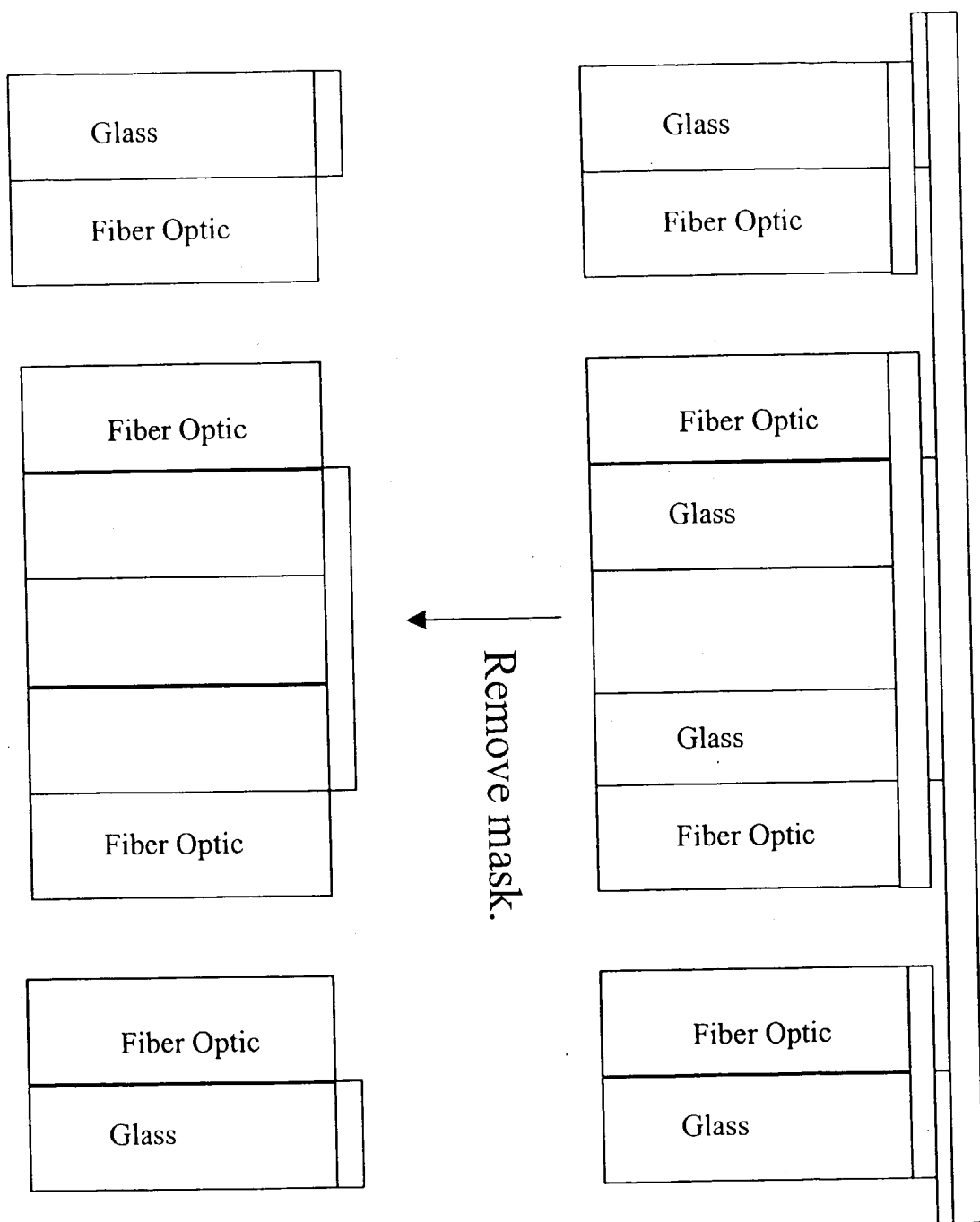
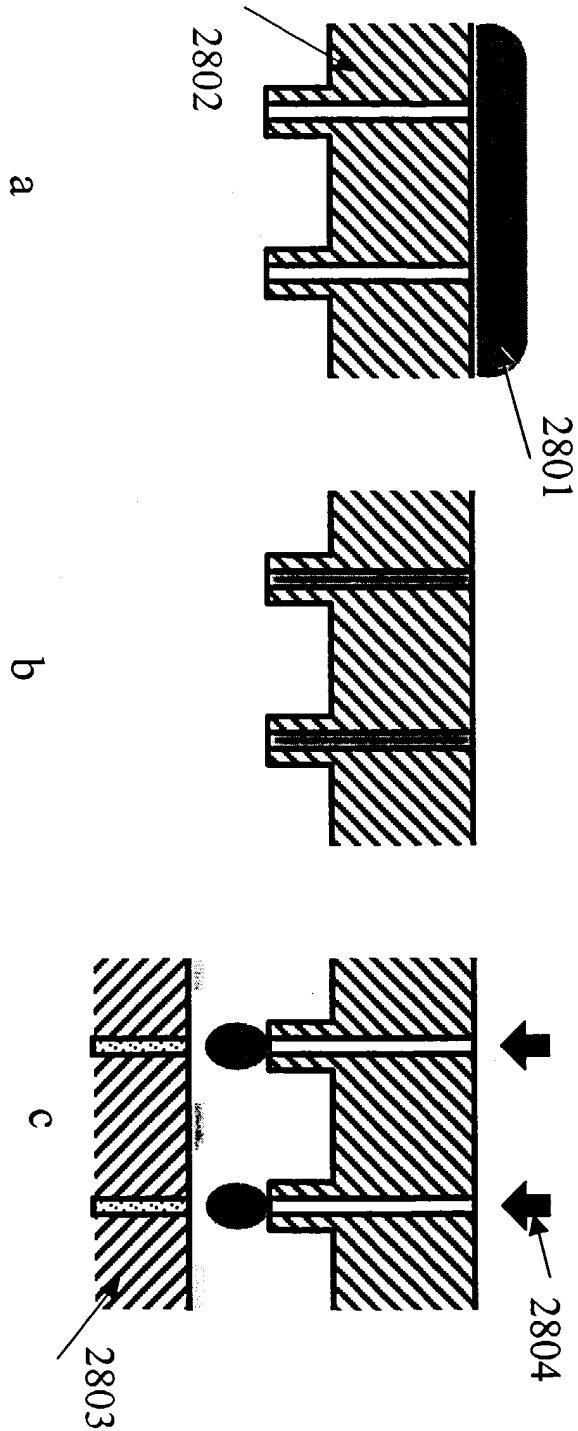


Fig. 28 Reagent pre-metering using an intermediary through-hole array



2801 - reagent fluid applied in excessive;
 2802 - intermediary through hole array;
 2803 - capillary array compound library;
 2804 - pressure

Fig. 29 Metering and mixing with a multi-use capillary array
compound library

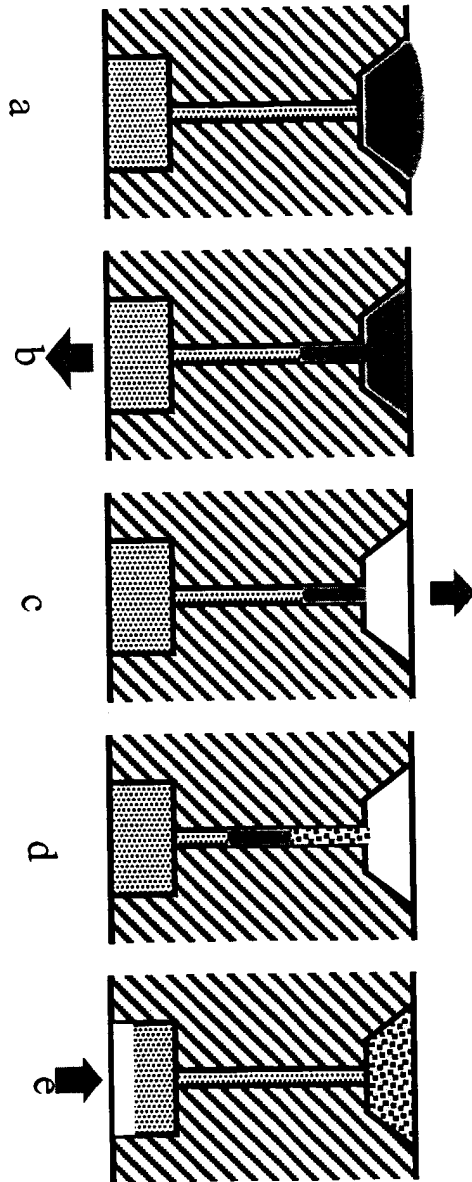


Fig. 30 Metering with hydrophilic patch and mixing

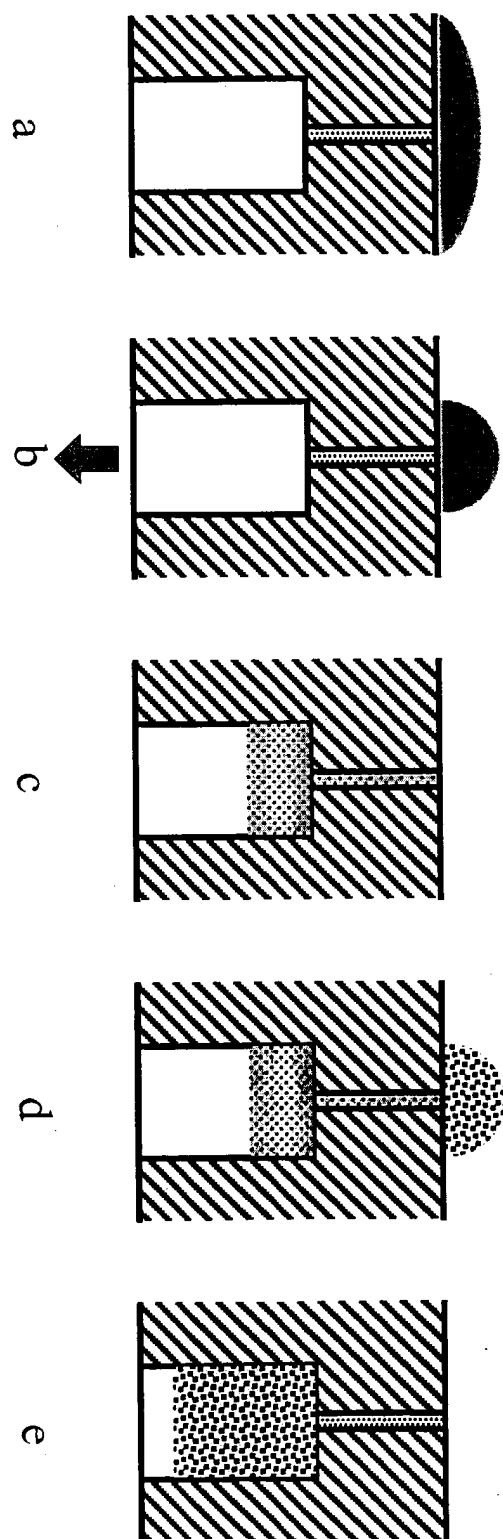


Fig. 31 Mixing and metering with interconnected chambers

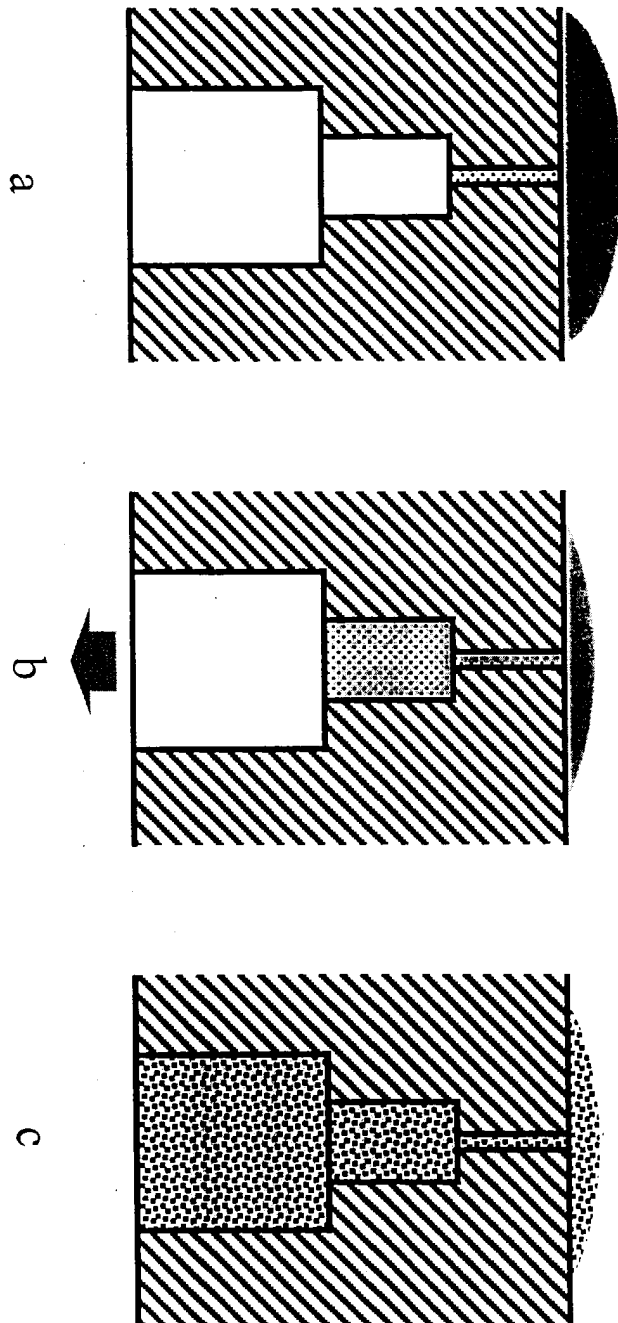
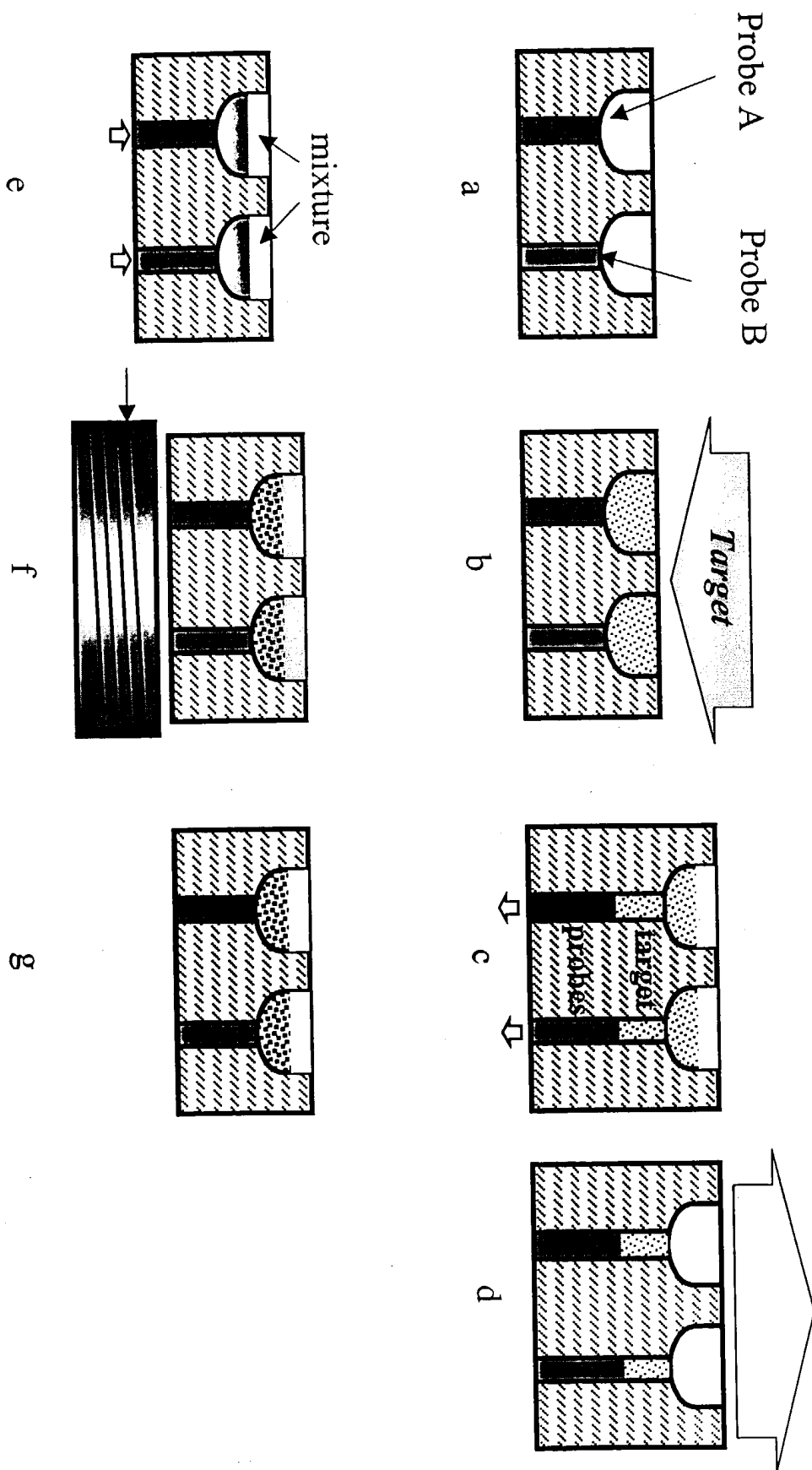


Fig. 32 Heterogeneous Assay

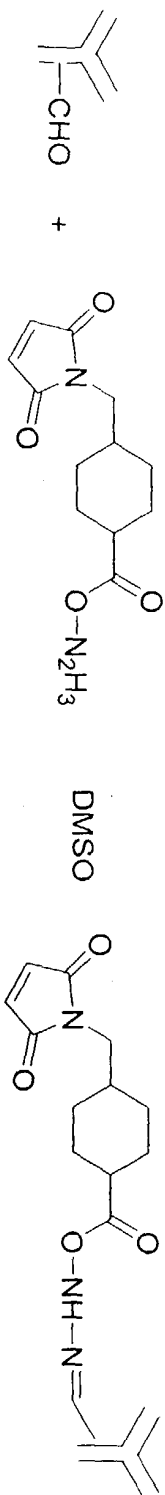


Antibody Immobilization via the Carbohydrate Moiety

1. Oxidation of antibodies vicinal diol group to its aldehyde



2. Conjugation of maleimide moiety with antibody



3. Immobilization of the modified antibody to the surface.

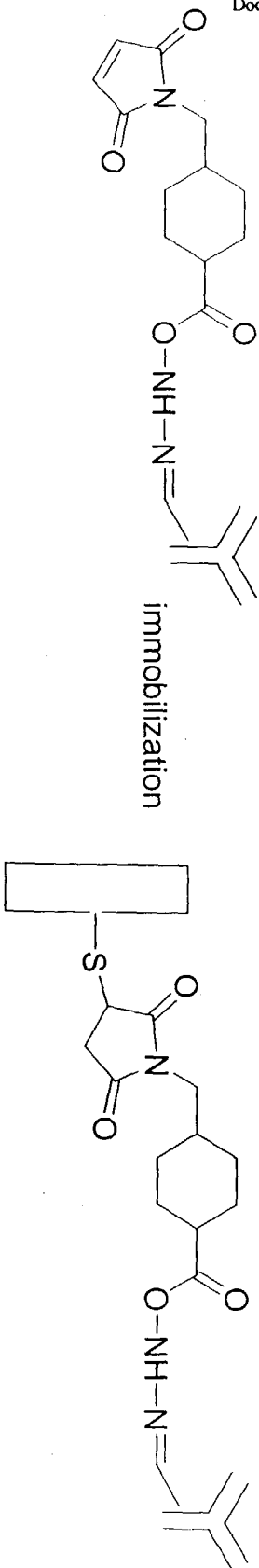
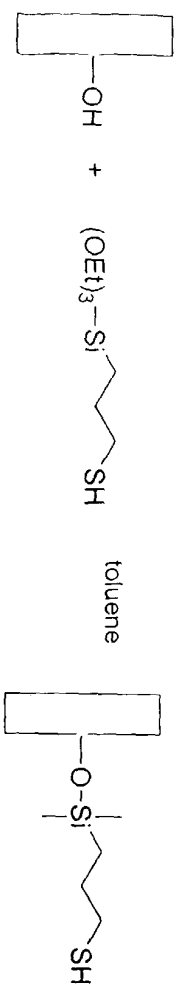


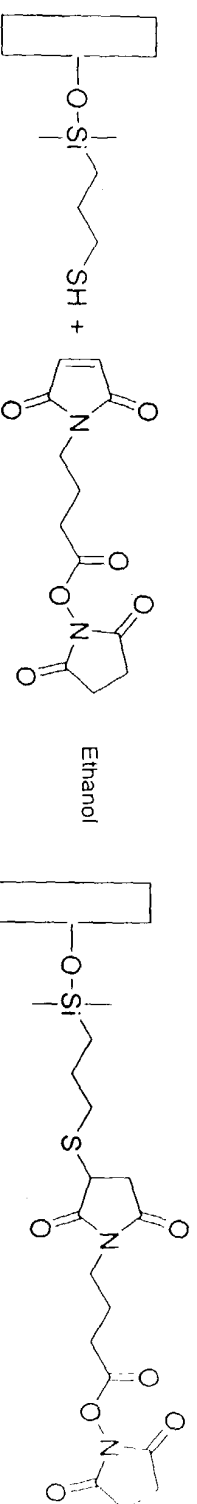
FIG. 33A

Immobilization via Amine Groups

1. Hydrosilylation of (3-mercaptopropyl)triethoxysilane on the surface of fiber



2. Formation of a thioether bond



3. Attachment of fiber to antibody

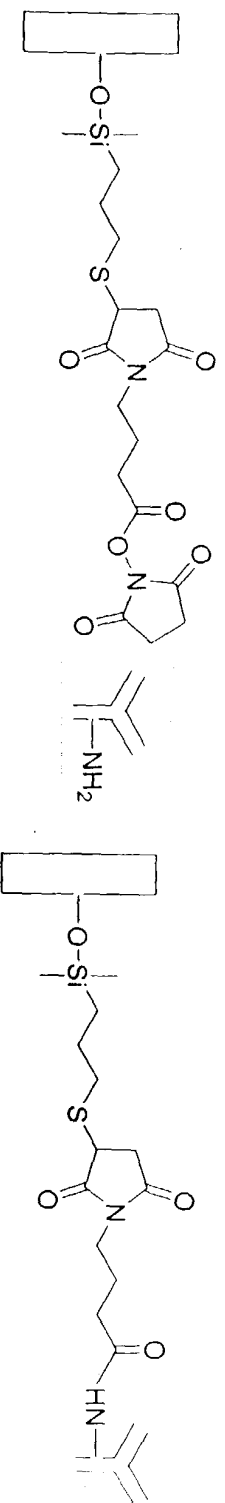
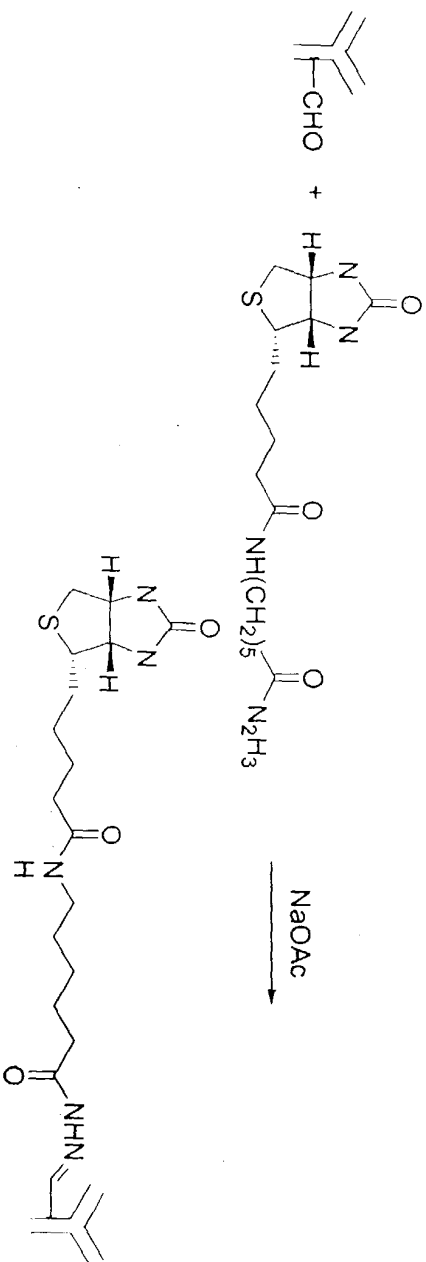


FIG 33B

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Antibody Immobilization via Streptavidin

1. Label antibody with biotin



2. Modification of fiber surface with biotin maleimide

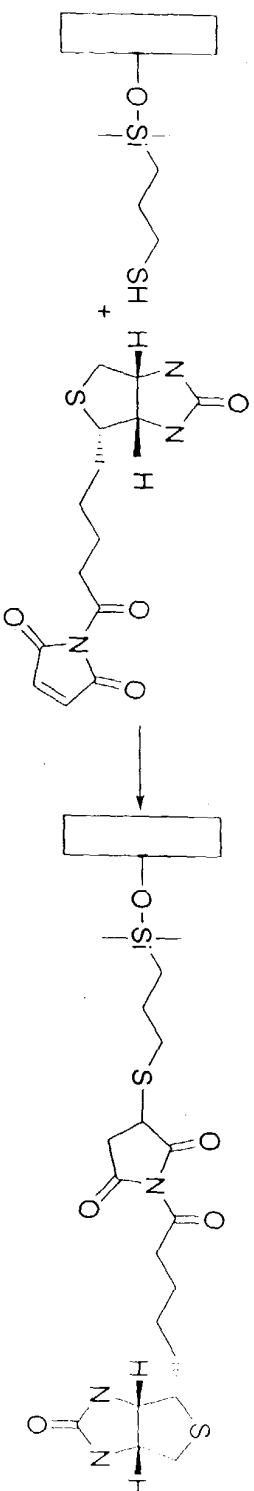
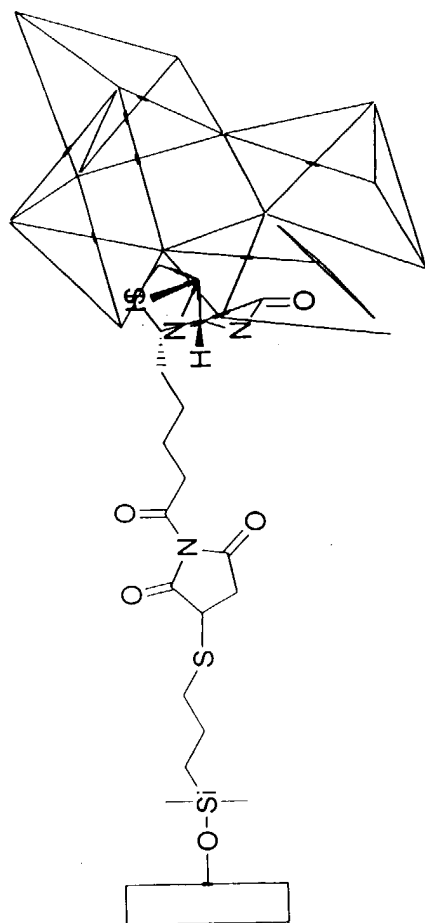


FIG 33c

Antibody Immobilization via Streptavidin

3. Conjugate Streptavidin to the surface



4. Conjugate Biotin Antibody to the surface

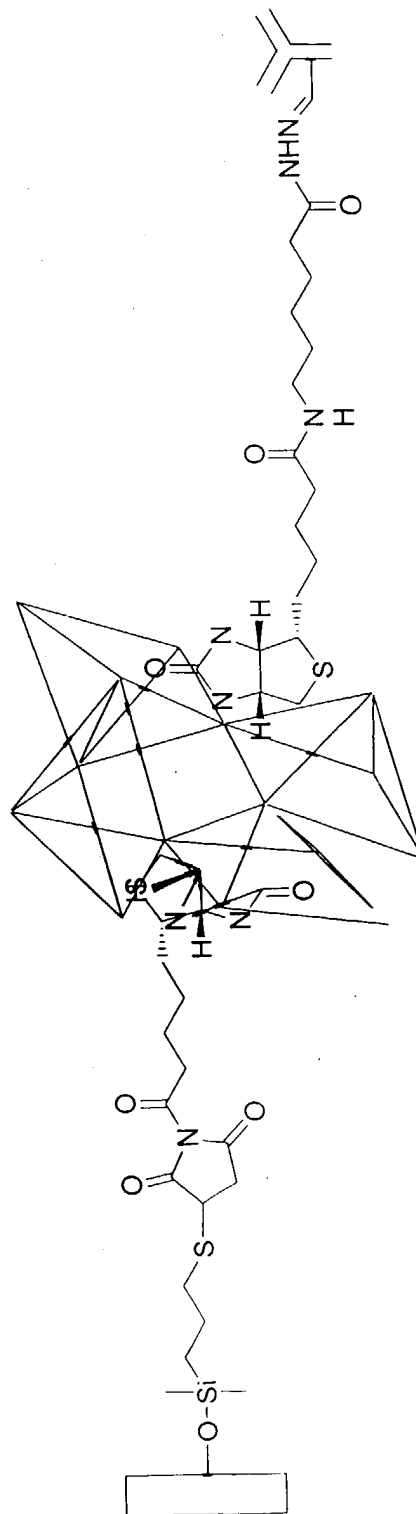
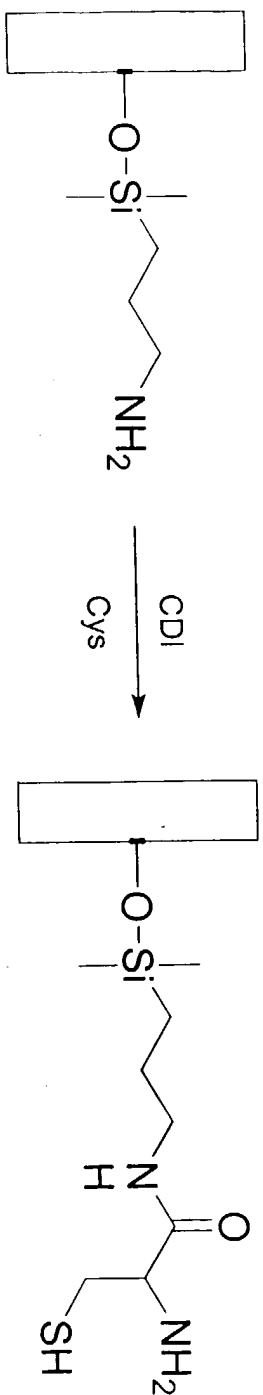


FIG. 33D

Formation of thiazolidine

1. Surface attachment and formation of the linker



2. Thiazolidine formation

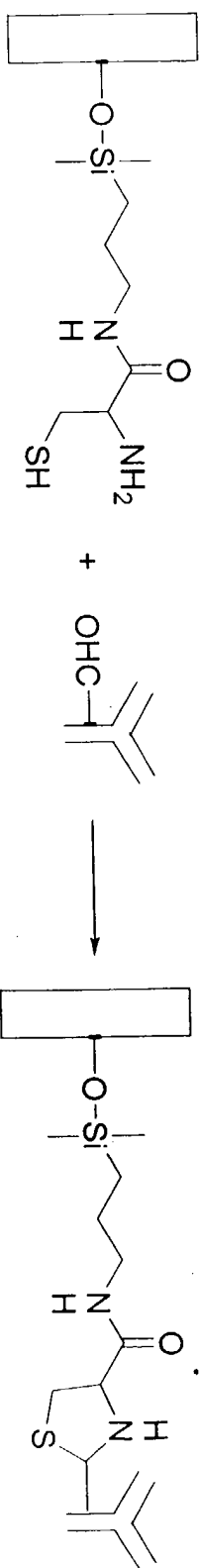


FIG. 33E

**Figure 34 Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay:
Non-equilibrium**

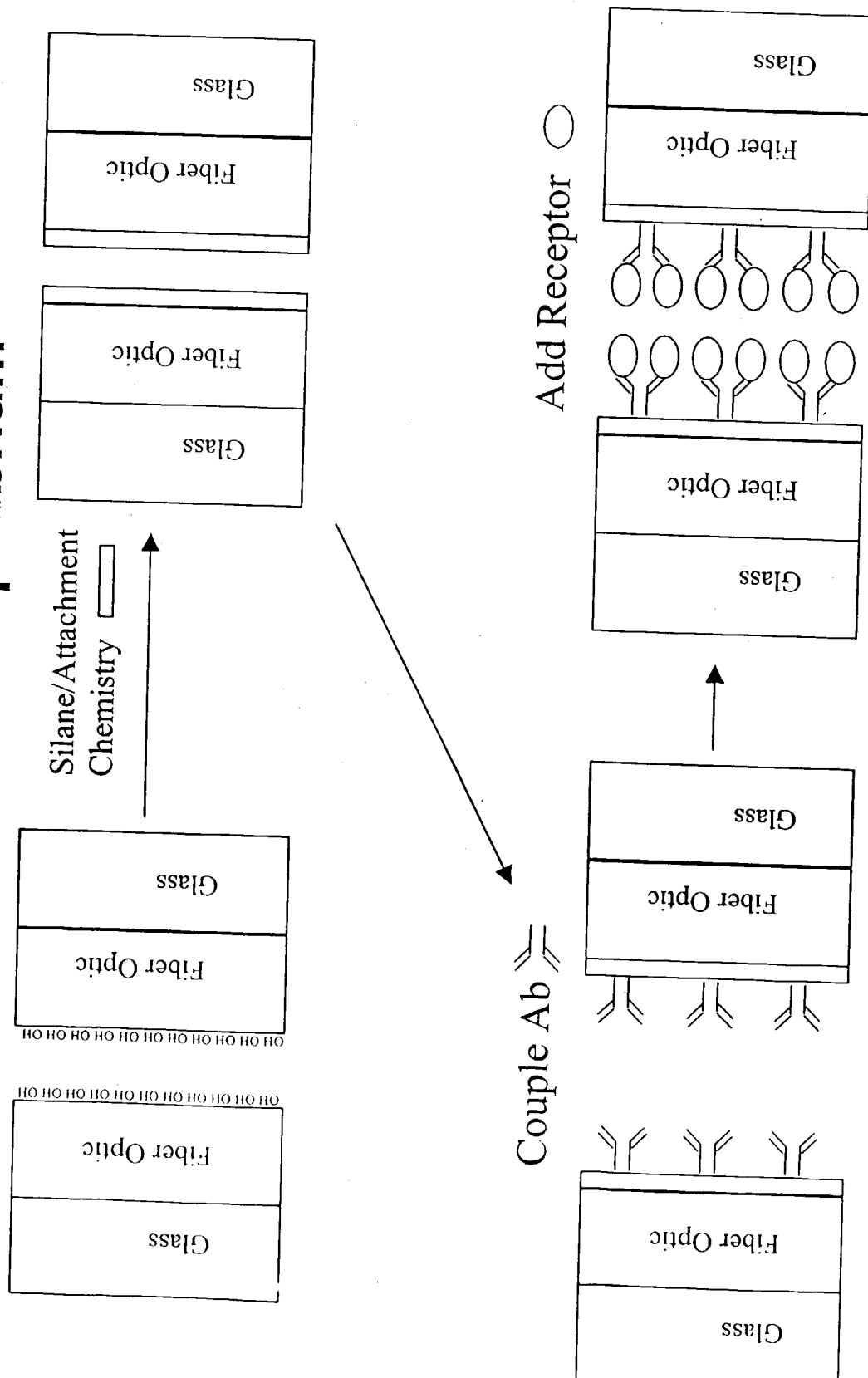


Figure 34 (cont. 1). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Non-equilibrium

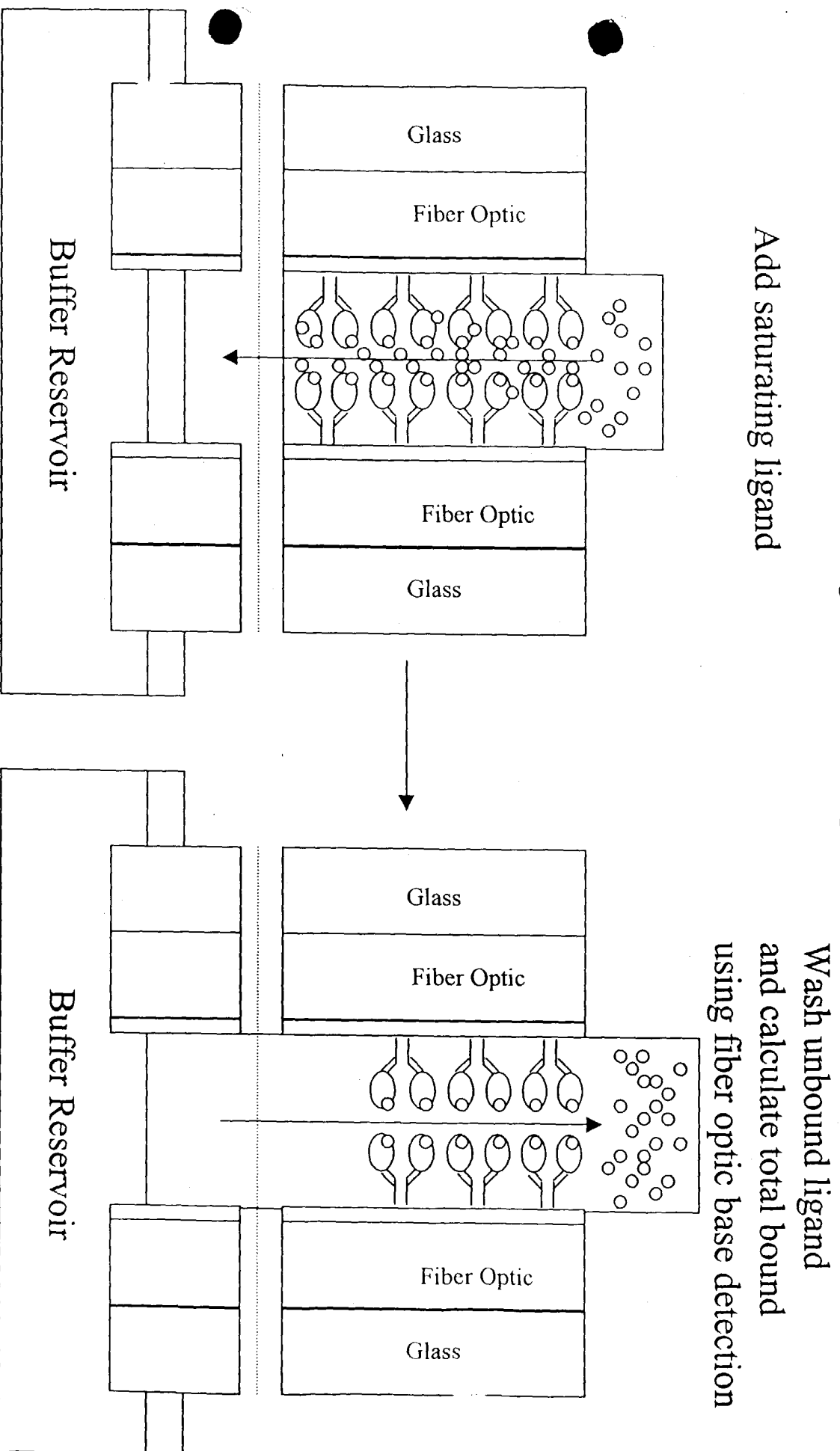
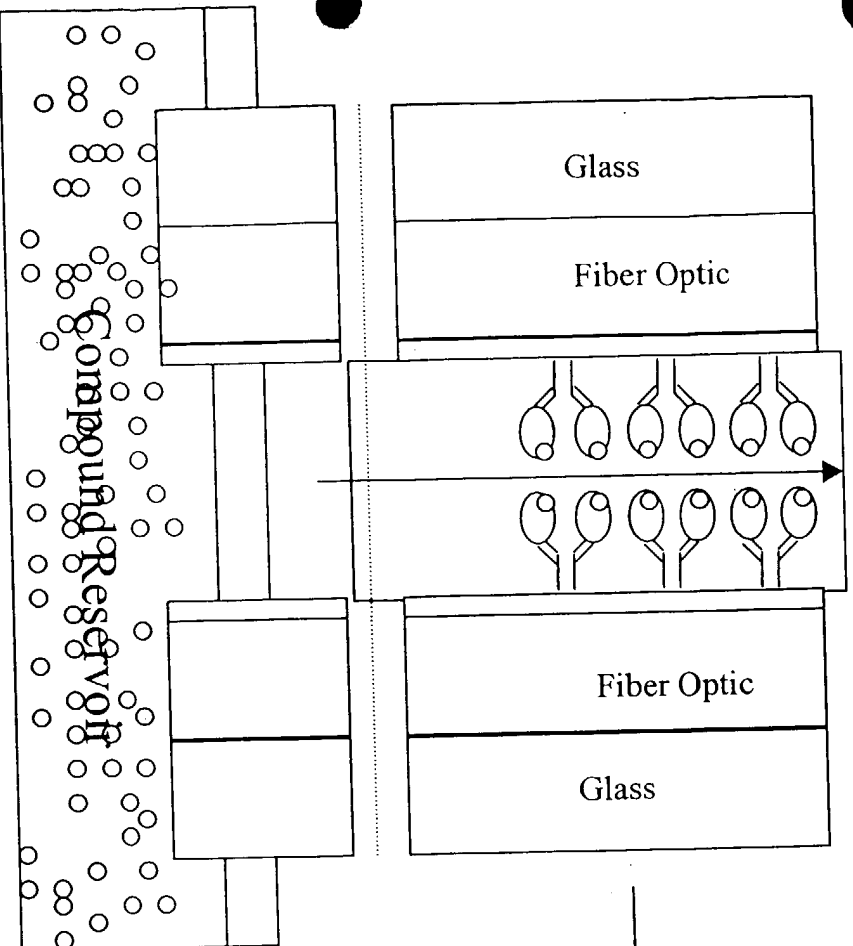


Figure 34 (cont. 2). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Non-equilibrium

Move capillary to compound reservoir



Add compound and use fiber optic based detection to observe kinetics

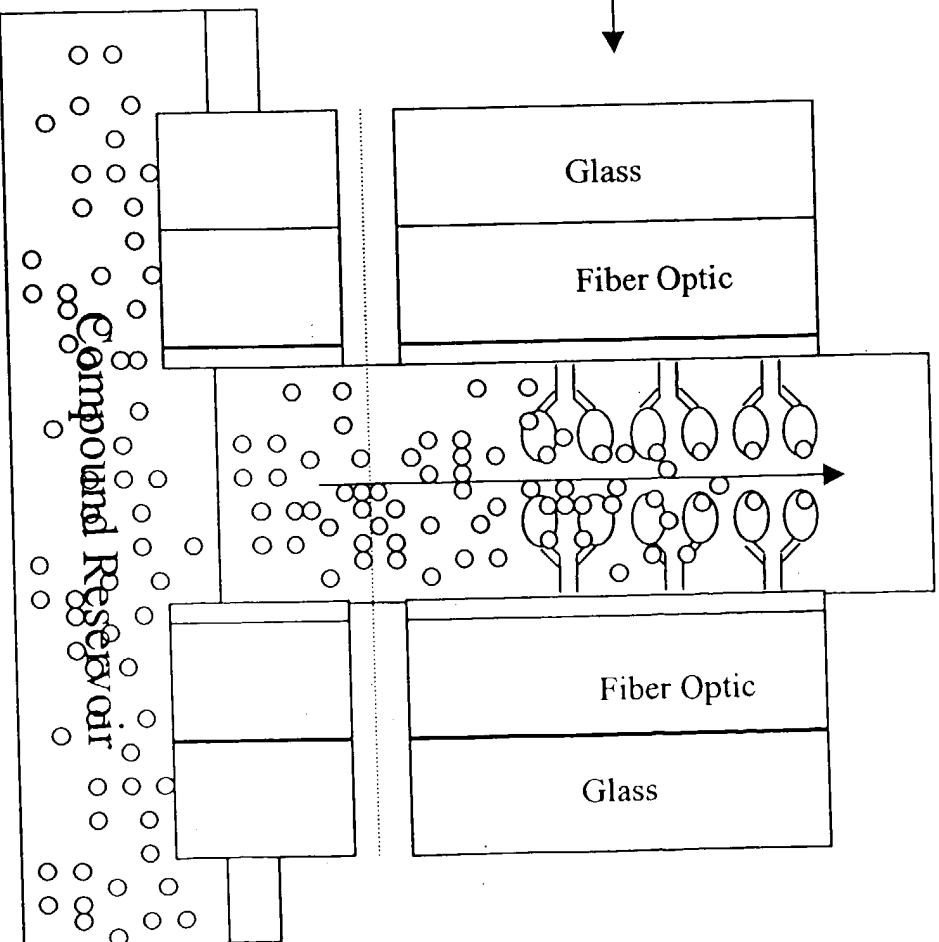


Figure 34 (cont. 3). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Non-equilibrium

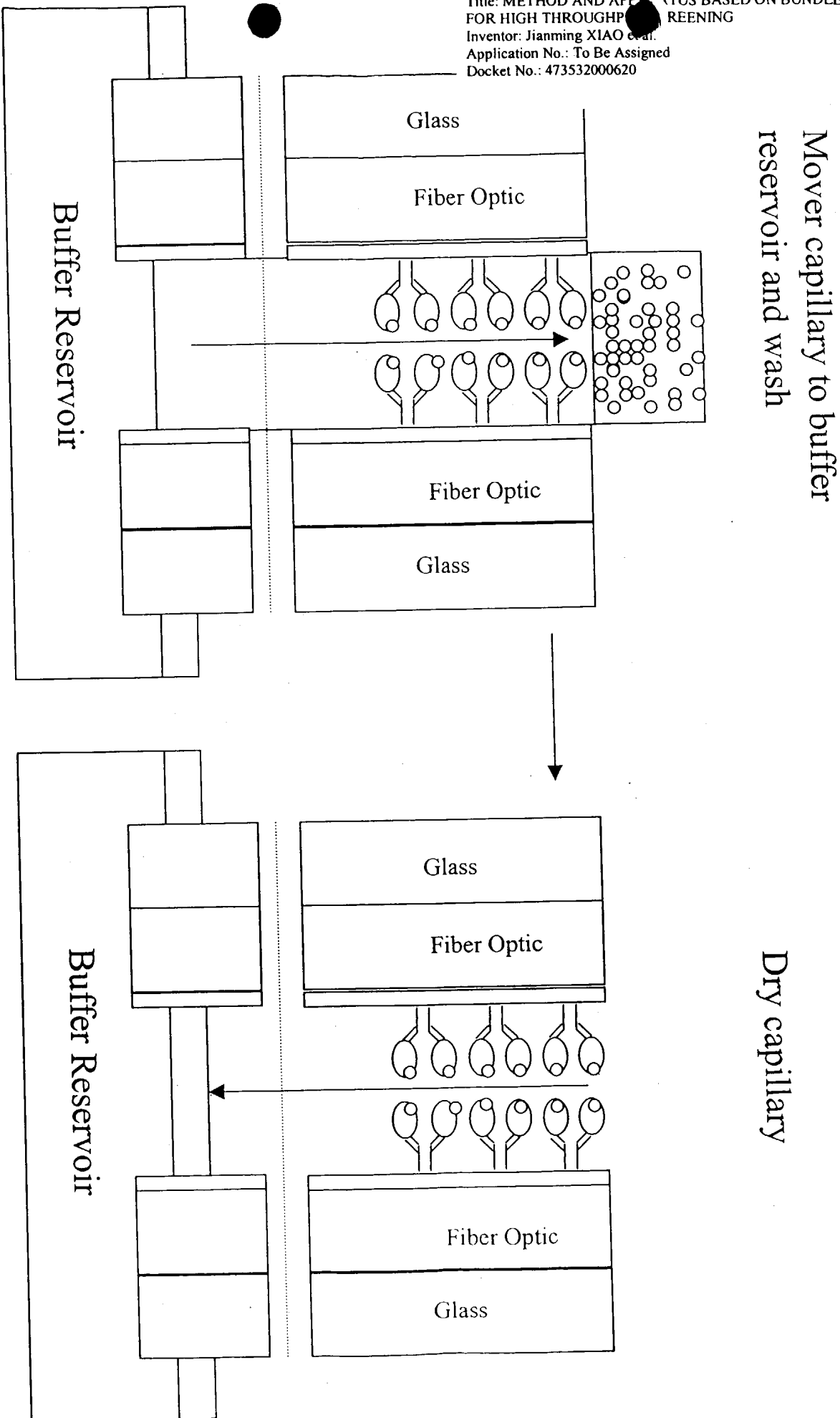


Figure 34 (cont. 4). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Non-equilibrium

Push an acid plug or detect
 % bound using fiber optic
 based detection

Apply vacuum
 after plug travels
 down capillary

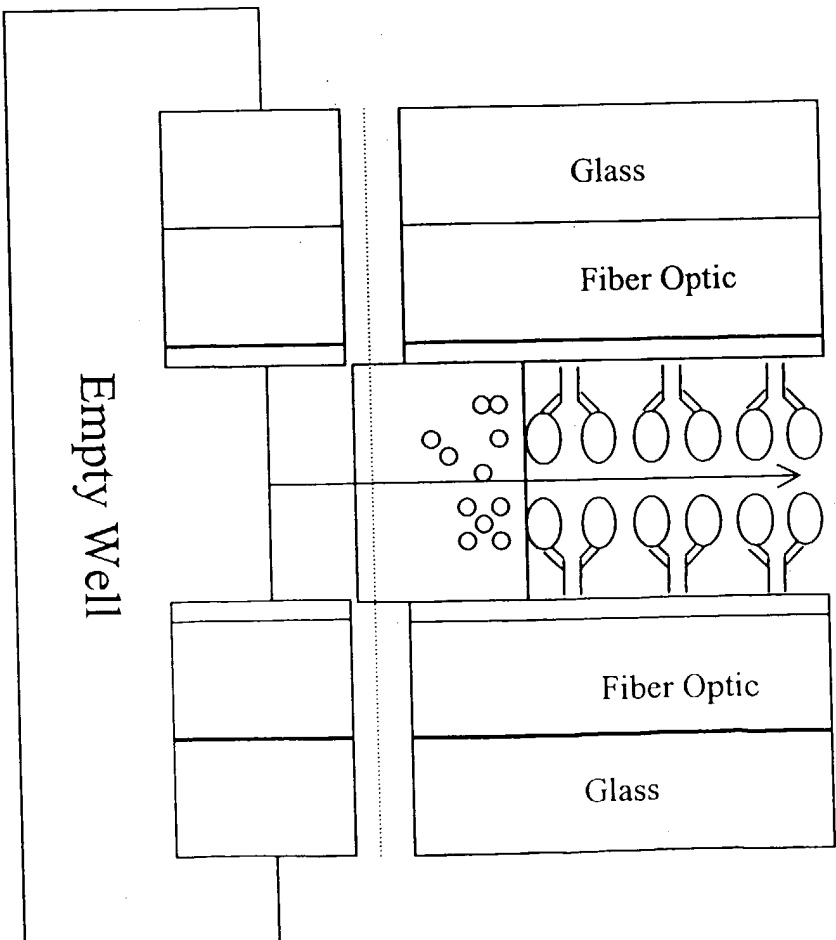
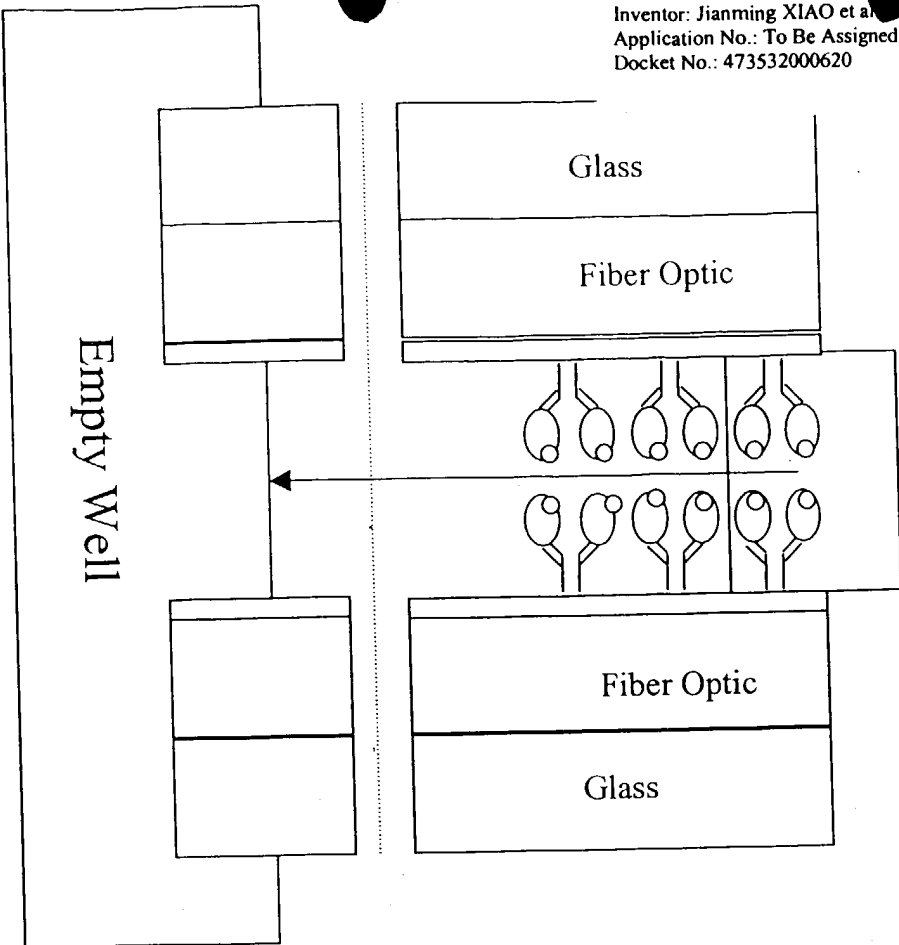


Figure 34 (cont. 5). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: non-equilibrium

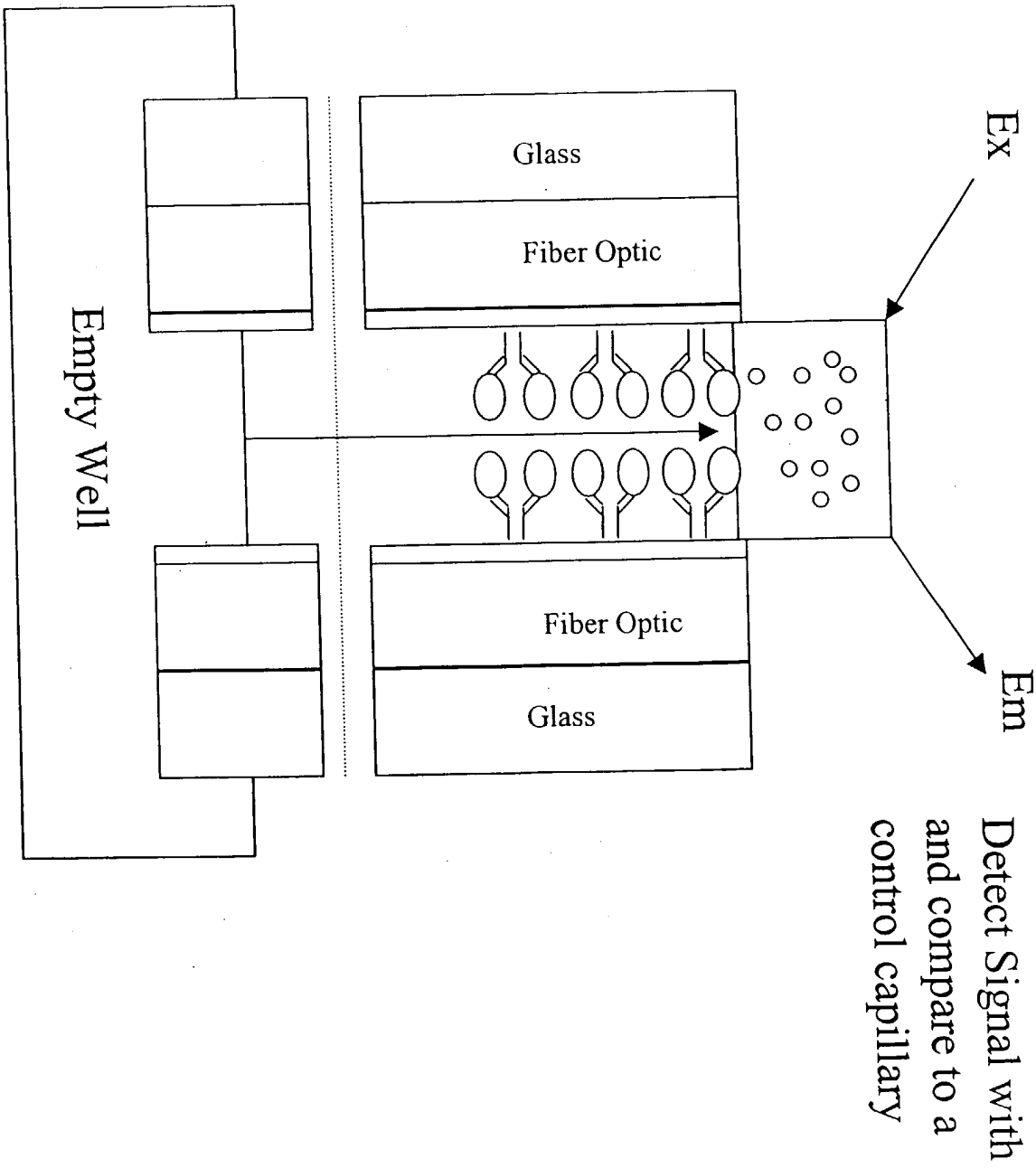


Figure 35 Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Equilibrium

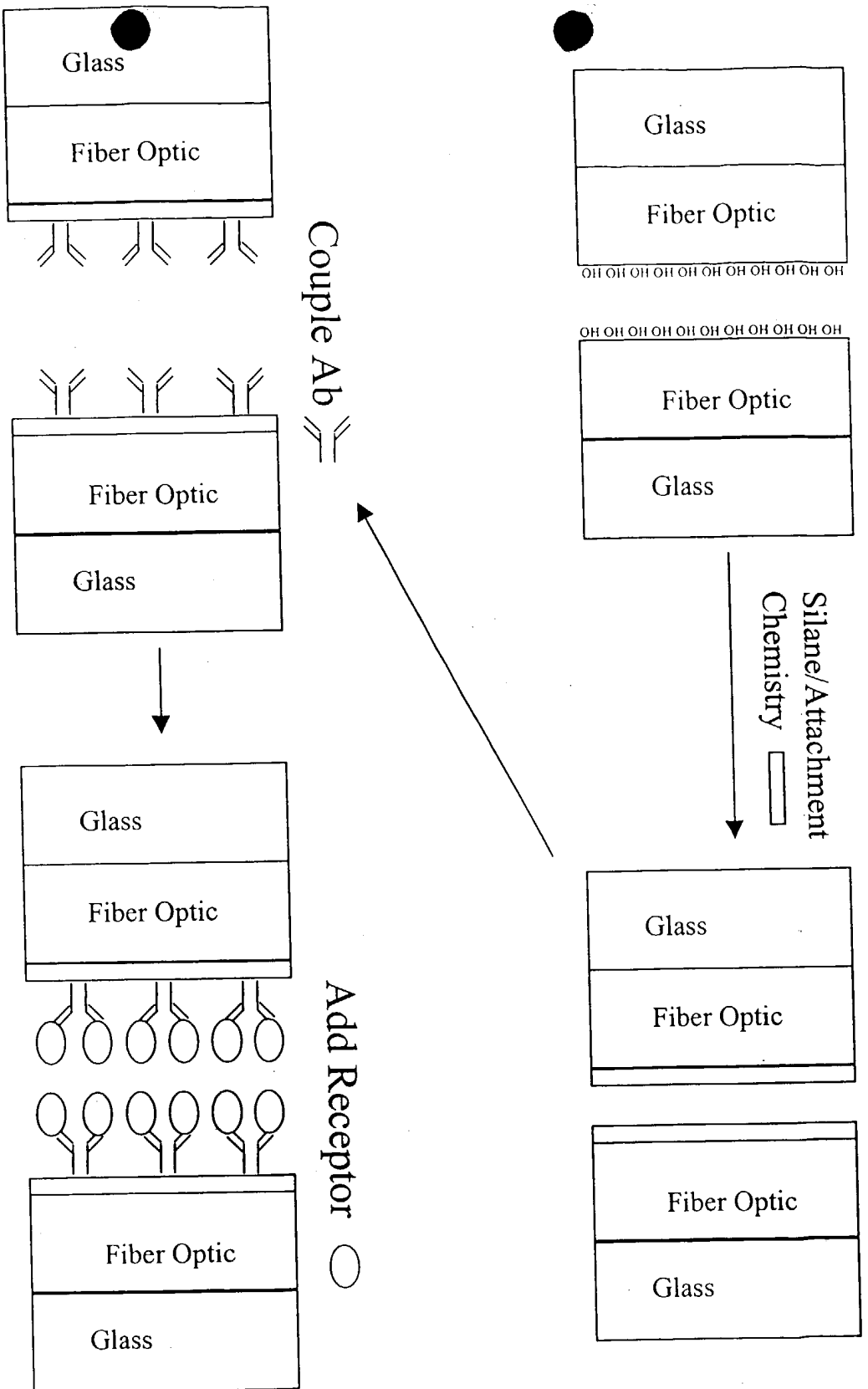


Figure 35 (cont. 1). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Equilibrium

Move Capillary to compound/ligand reservoir.

Add solution and let system reach equilibrium. Detect equilibrium using fiber optic base detection.

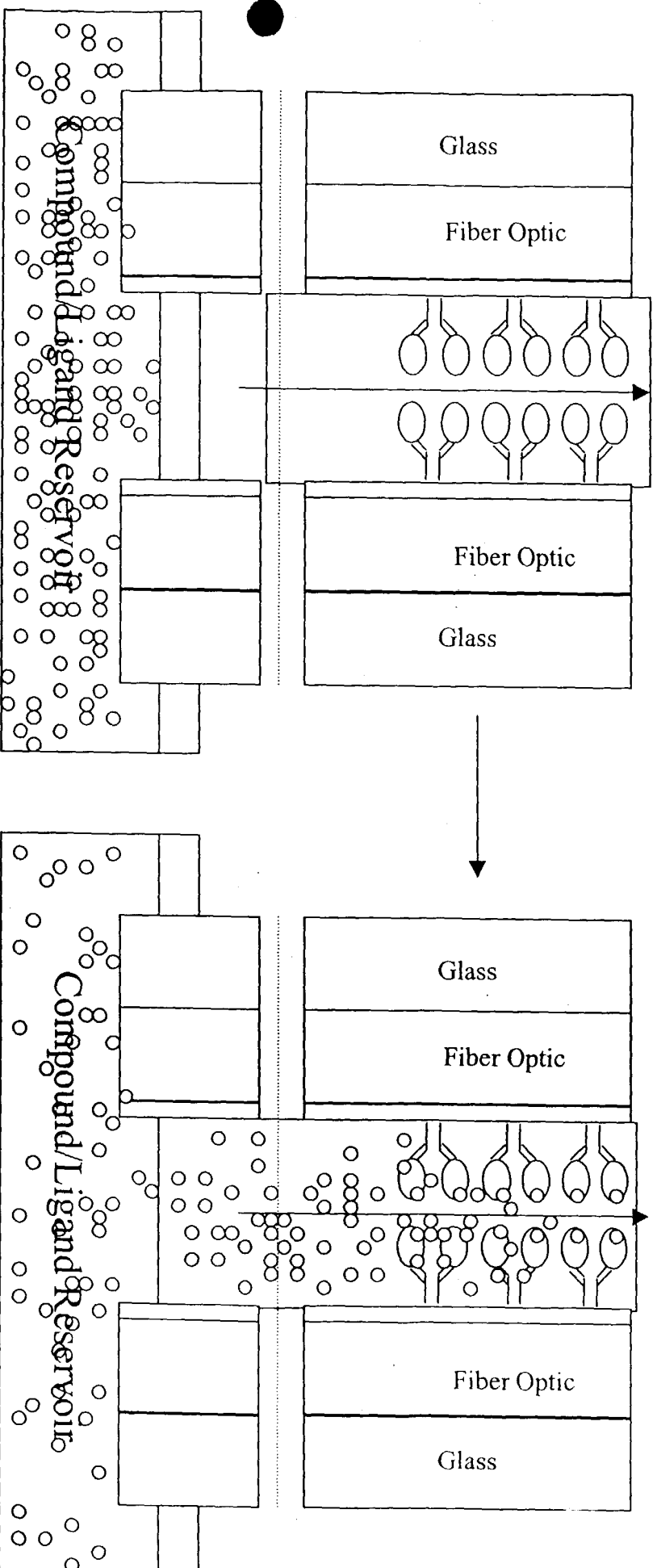


Figure 35 (cont. 2). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Equilibrium

Move capillary to a buffer reservoir and wash capillary with buffer. Detect % bound using fiber optic based detection.

Dry Capillary

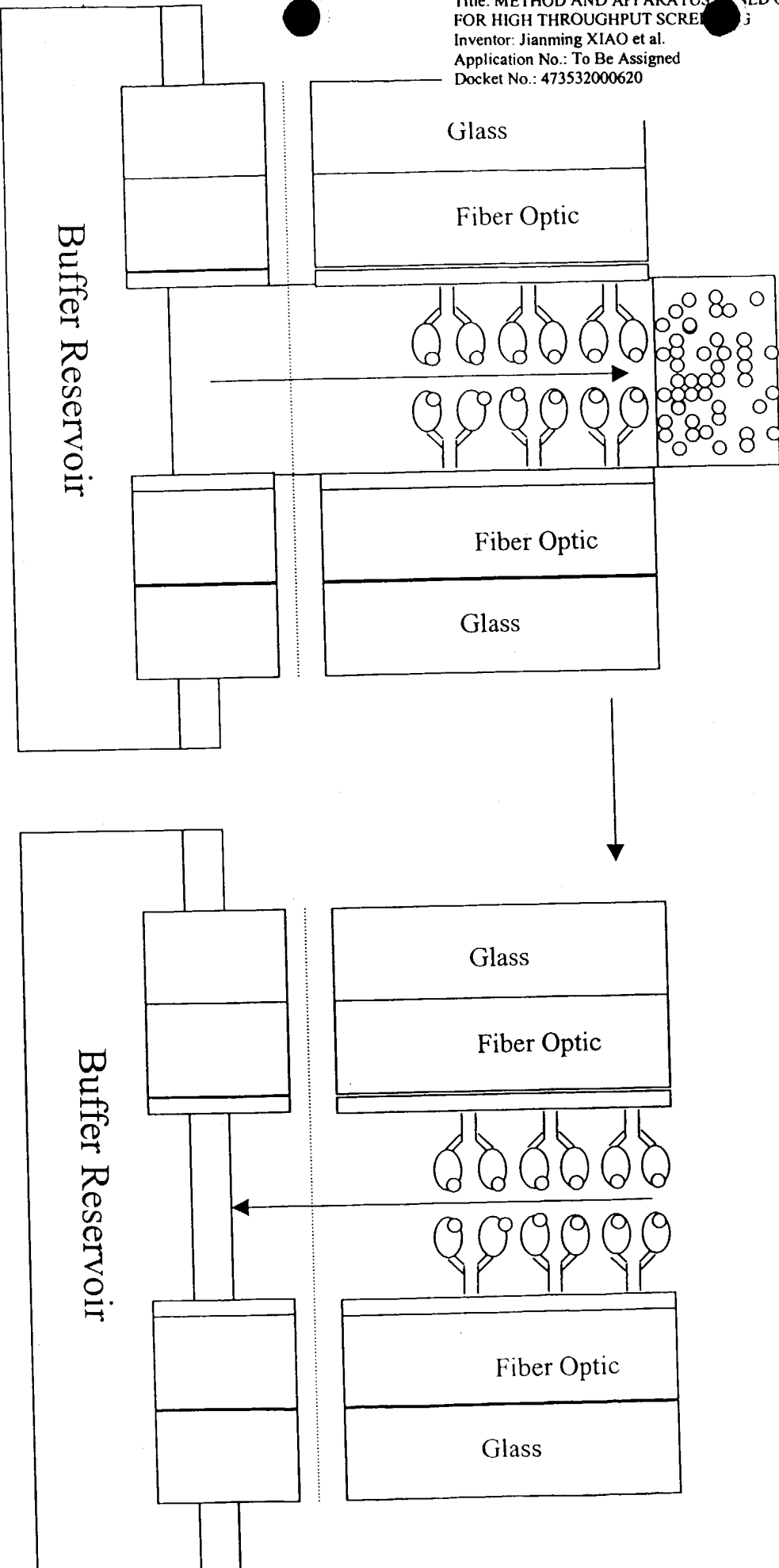


Figure 35 (cont. 3). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Equilibrium

Detect signal using fiber optic
 base detection or elute bound
 ligand with acid.

Apply vacuum
 after plug travels
 down capillary

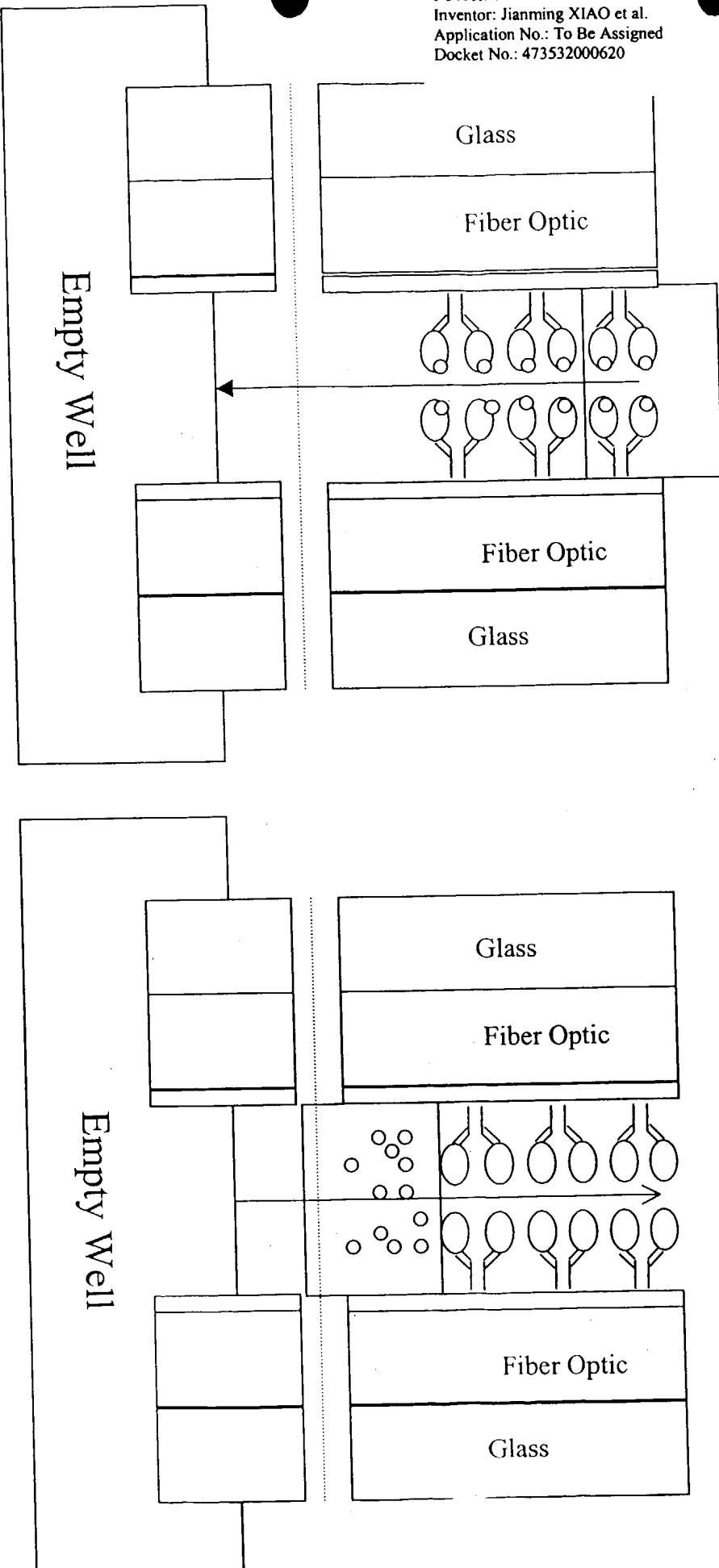
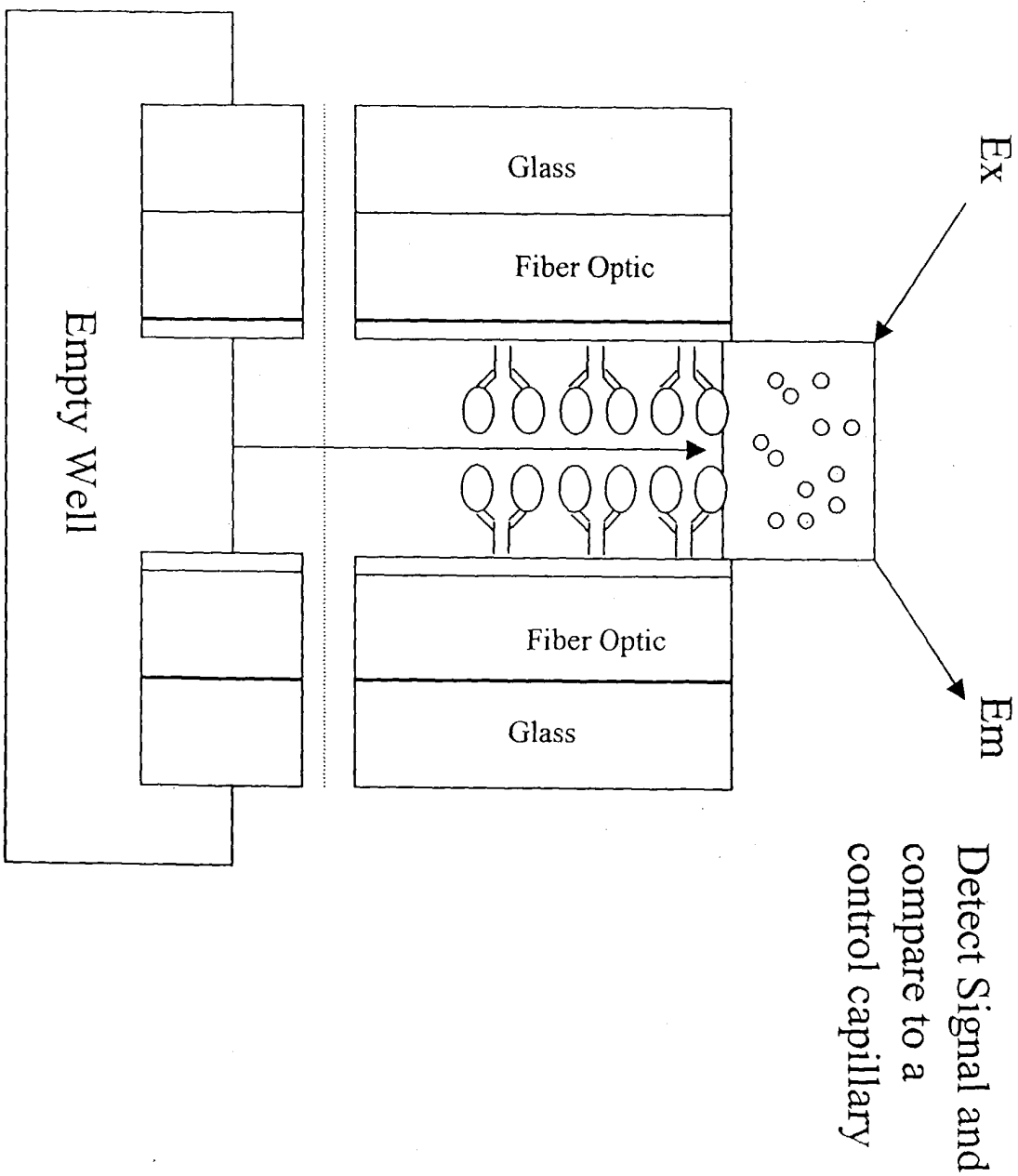


Figure 35 (cont. 4). Capillary Based Receptor Binding Assay: Equilibrium



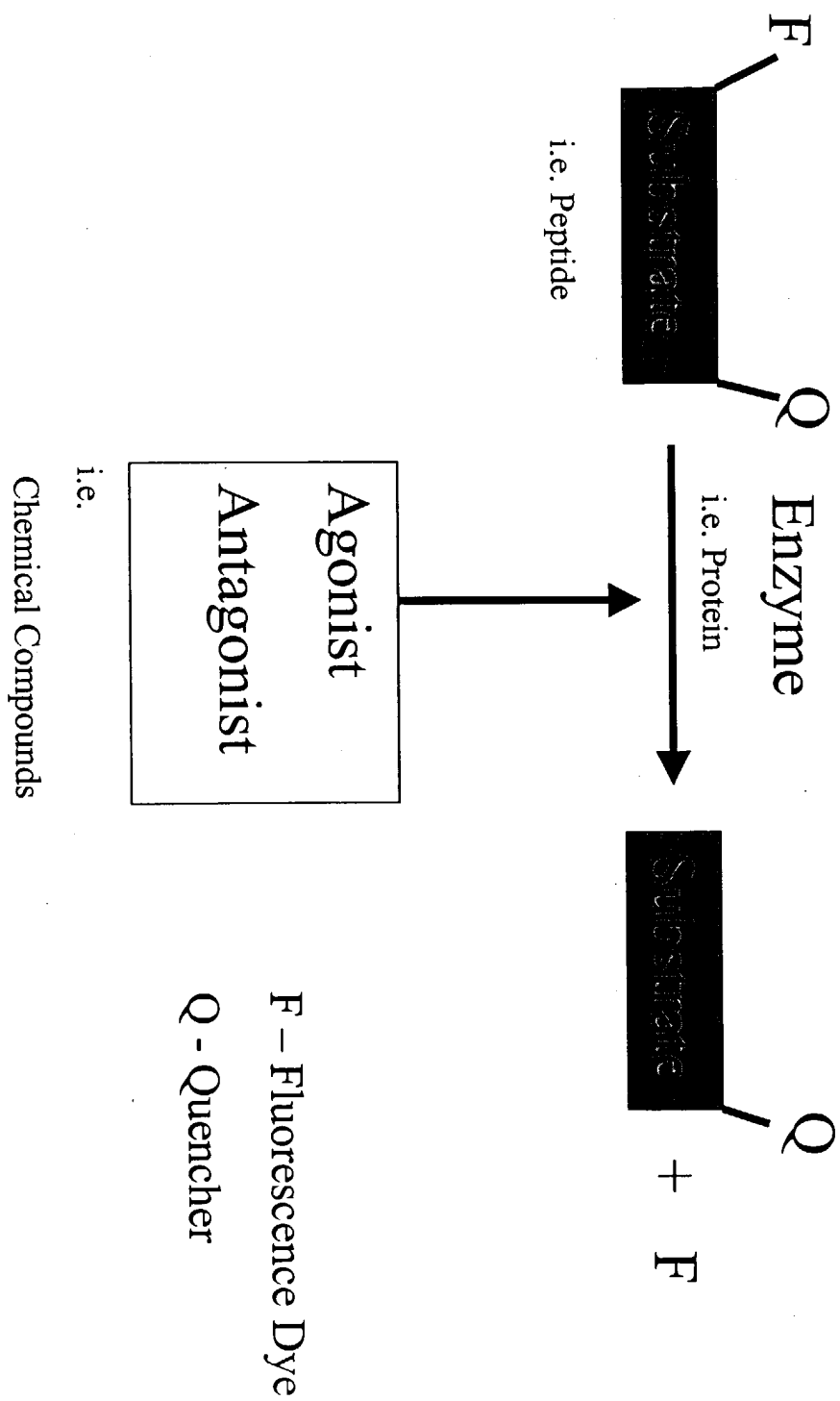
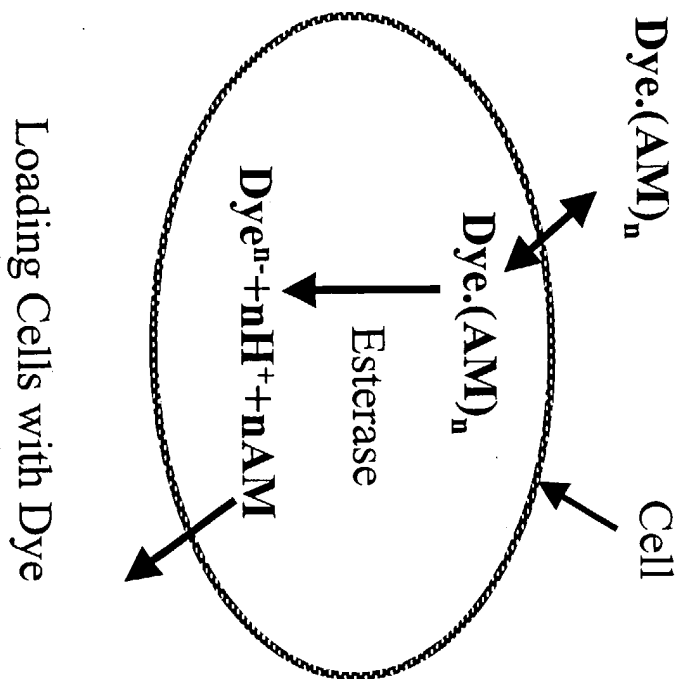


Figure 36



+
 Agonist or
 Antagonist
 →
 Fluorescence
 Detection

Assay Based on Tracking Cytosolic $[\text{Ca}^{++}]$

Figure 37

Protein Array & Cell Array

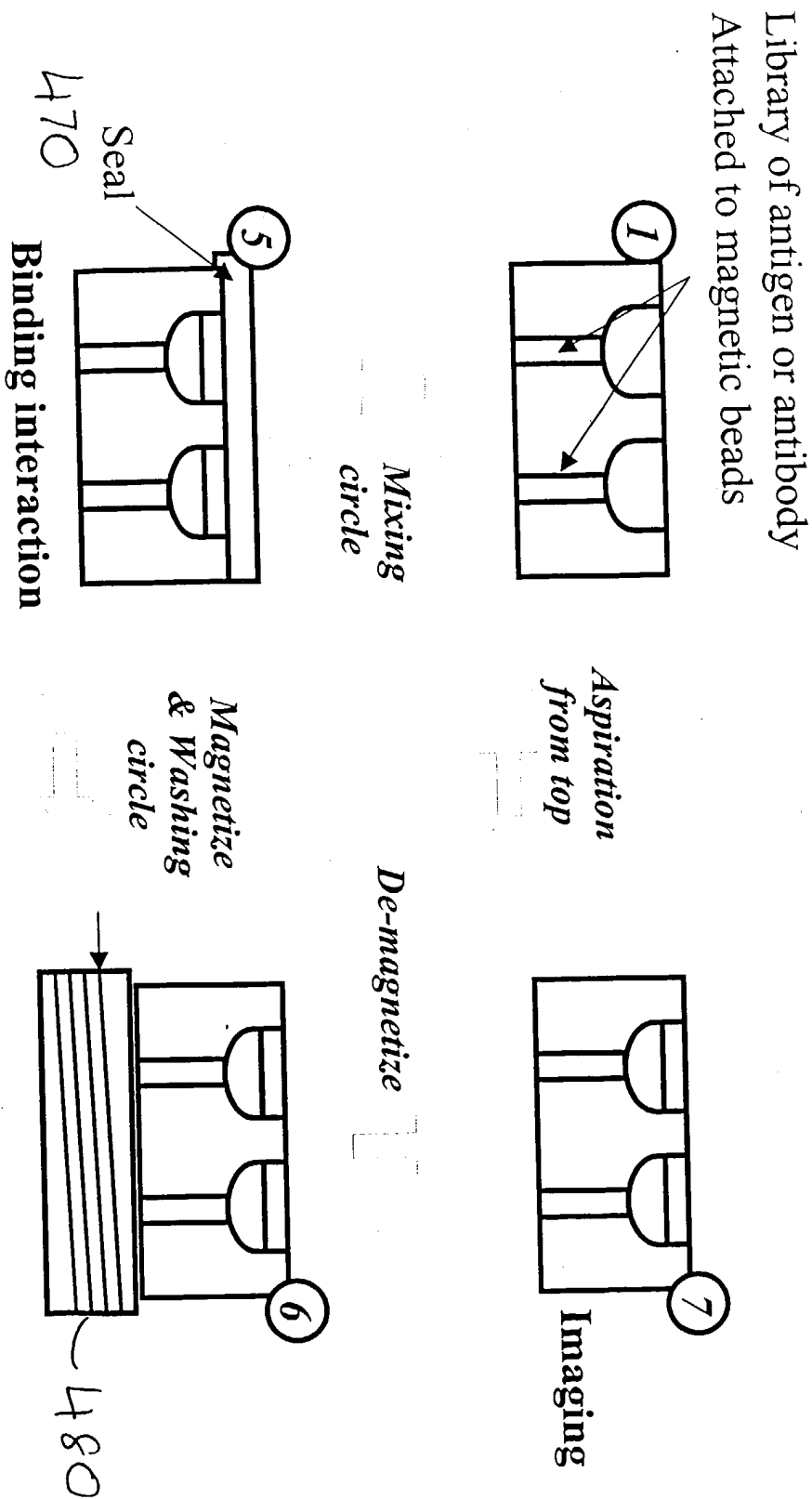


FIG. 38A

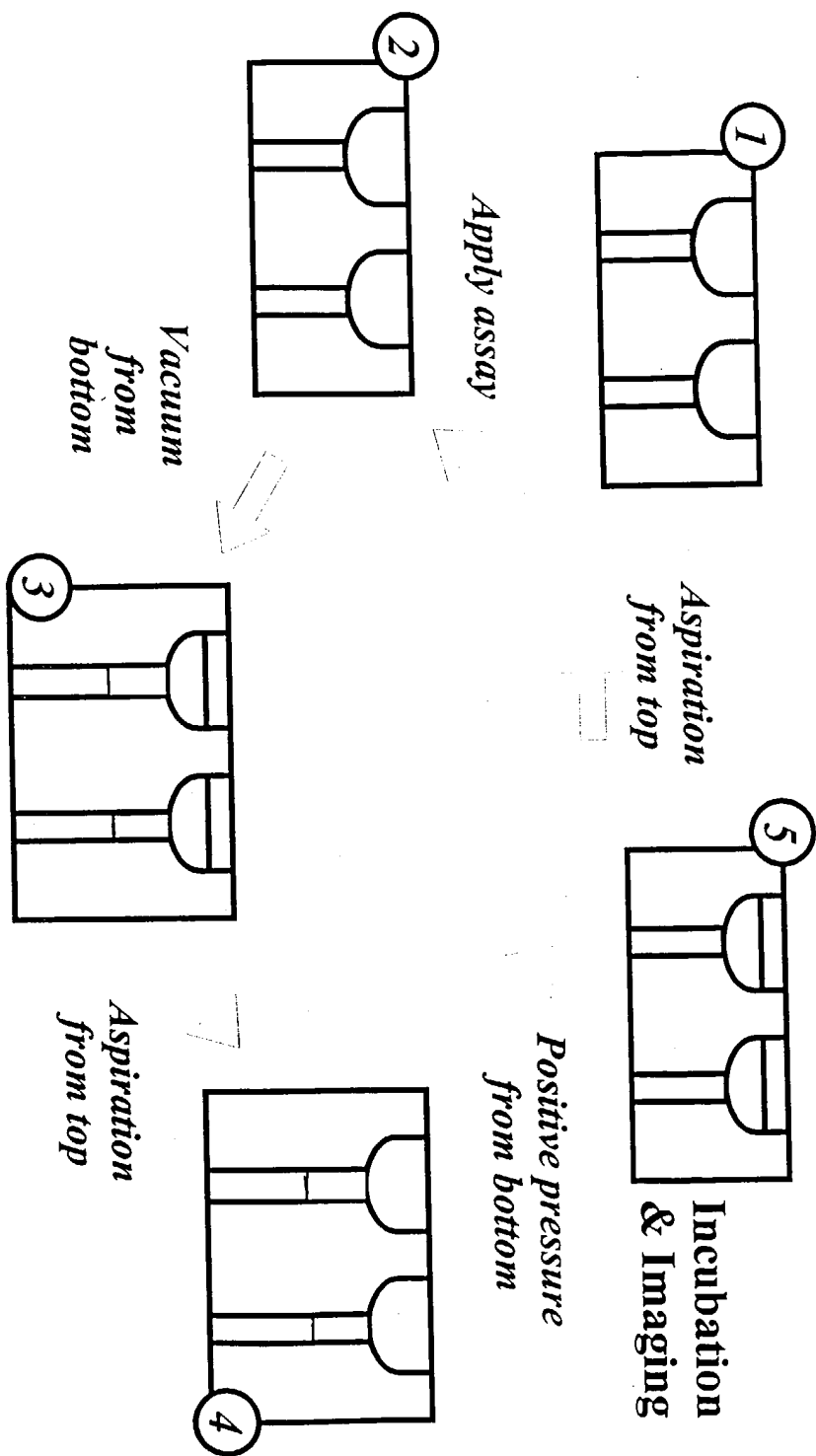


FIG. 3B

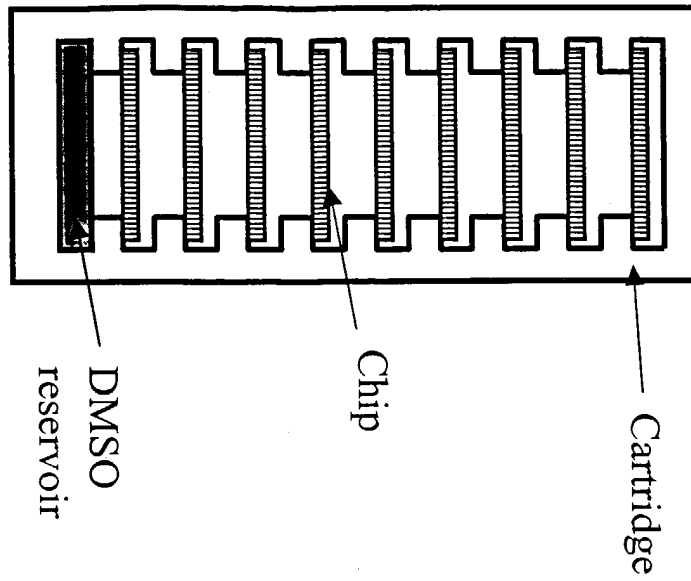
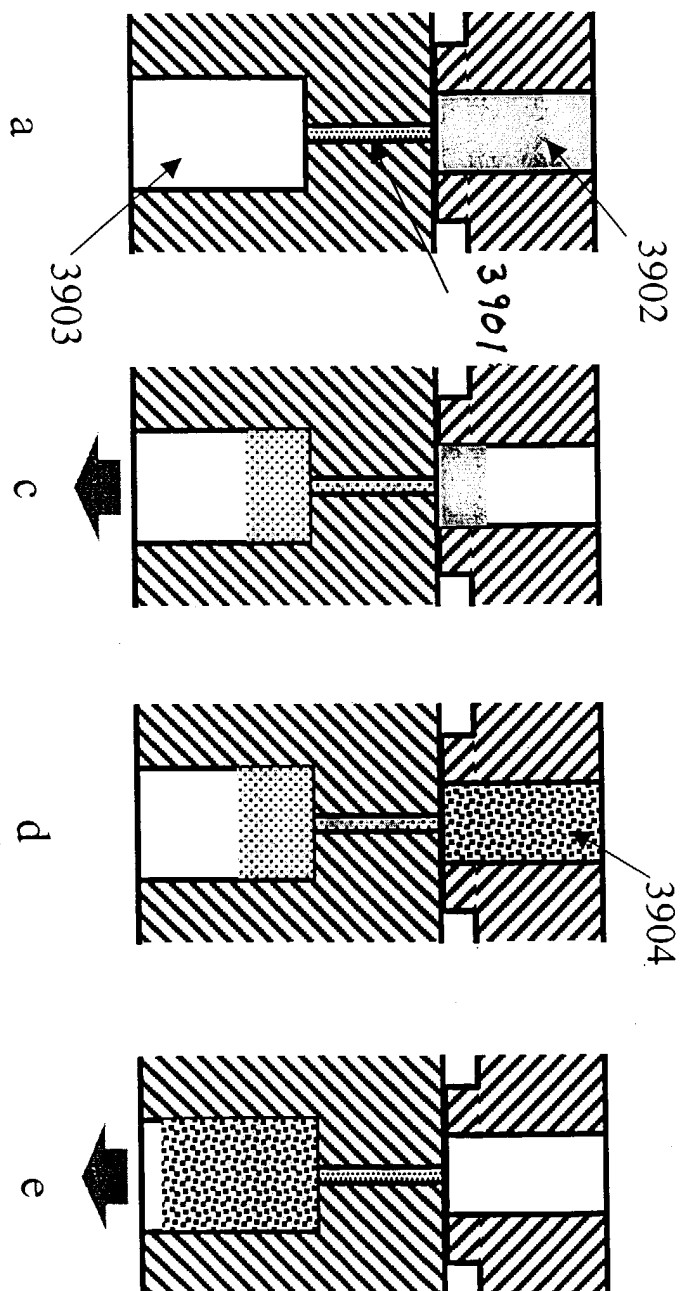


Fig. 39 One embodiment of the capillary array cartridge design

Fig. 40 Metering with through hole plates and mixing



3901 – compound and compound storage chamber
 3902 – reagent A (i.e. enzyme) in through hole plate A
 3903 – mixing/reaction chamber
 3904 – reagent B (i.e. substrate) in through hole plate B